

*S. & meyer*

**SEPTEMBER 1976**

ST76-3



A MONTHLY CHARTBOOK OF  
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC TRENDS

**PEOPLE**

**COMMUNITY**

**ECONOMY**

**OTHER  
TRENDS**

Special  
Feature  
**THE  
ELDERLY**

Compiled by the Federal Statistical System

# message from the president

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America's present older citizens are a remarkable generation. Born before and around the turn of the century, they have been the authors of dramatic chapters in America's history. They extended the Nation's frontiers, transformed America into an industrial giant, sustained their families through the Great Depression and helped defeat tyranny in two world wars. They made America, in their lifetimes, a great nation, the recognized leader of the free world.

All other Americans are deeply indebted to this senior generation. And the most practical way to meet that obligation is to deal with the special needs and problems which accompany old age. Toward that end, STATUS magazine performs an invaluable service this month by presenting a statistical profile of the older American. STATUS graphically illuminates the housing, health, occupational, income, and other conditions of older Americans, knowledge indispensable to the formation of intelligent responses to their needs. What many of our older citizens want most is the opportunity to continue leading useful, productive lives, which is the same spirit that enabled them to help create a great nation.

*Harold R. Ford*





## A MONTHLY CHARTBOOK OF SOCIAL & ECONOMIC TRENDS

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Information for the special feature on the elderly was prepared by Elmore J. Seraile of the Population Division, Bureau of the Census, under the general direction of Charles Johnson, Assistant Chief, and Meyer Zitter, Chief.

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## INTRODUCTION

STATUS is a chartbook which depicts important social and economic trends and events. Its purpose is to breathe life into the many numbers which spill daily from the multiple and diverse agencies of the Federal Statistical System.

STATUS is a graphic presentation of current statistical information focussing on major social and economic conditions within the United States. There is an extensive use of color in presenting

charts and maps. The major objective of the chartbook is to digest complex statistical information, and to relay this information in a readily understandable form, quickly and accurately. The graphic techniques used represent the current "state of the art." However, experimentation with different and innovative techniques is continuous, and as new techniques are developed they will be applied. The goal is to constantly improve the understandability of

timely, important statistical information.

STATUS has been designed for different audiences. It is not intended for the exclusive use of professional statisticians, economists, or other social scientists. Although it will be useful for the professional, it is directed also at the general public and decisionmakers and policymakers in numerous fields of business, government, and academia.

In each edition of STATUS,

major sections provide current statistical graphic information about the people, the community, and economy, and other areas such as science and the environment. Each issue contains a special feature which covers in greater depth a subject of major public interest. Also, a special map will be designated each month to identify geographic areas of special concern.

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### Less Developed Areas Now Account for 72% of World Population

It is estimated that the world population reached about 4 billion persons in mid-1975 having added almost 1.5 billion people, or an increase of 57 percent, during the quarter century since 1950.

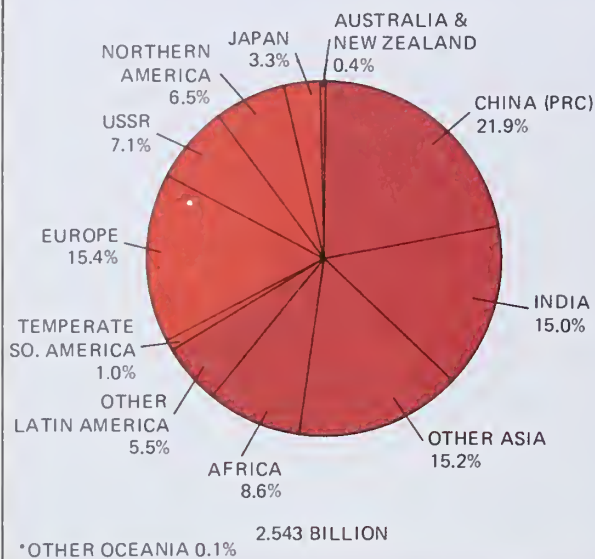
Population growth has not been distributed evenly among

the various regions of the world. In particular, growth has been and continues to be much more rapid in the less developed regions.

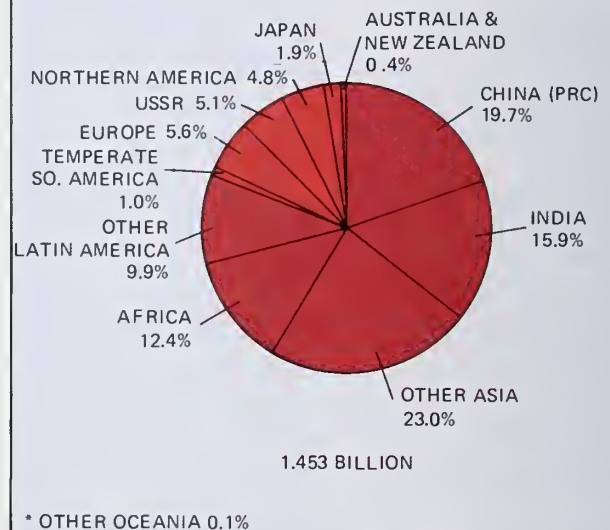
As a result of the differences in growth rates between the more and less developed regions, four-fifths of world population growth between 1950 and 1975 took place in the less developed regions, thus in-

creasing their share of world population from 66 percent in 1950 to 72 percent in 1975.

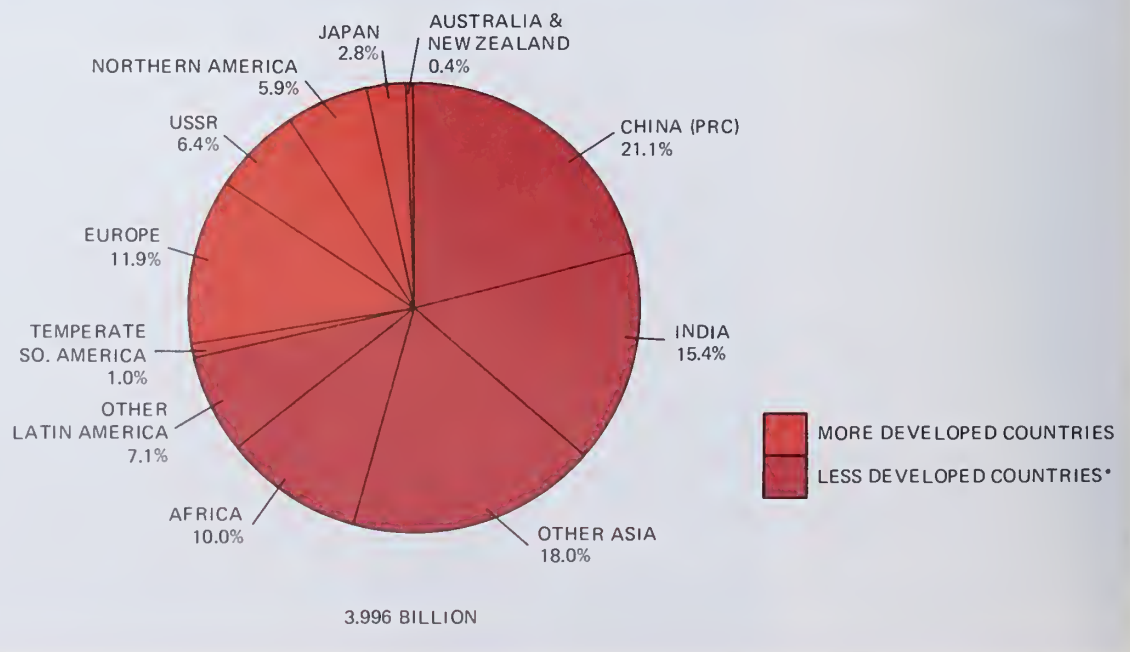
World Population: 1950



Population Growth: 1950-1975



World Population: 1975



### Latin America Posts Highest Growth Rate for Any Continent

The average population growth rate in the less developed regions increased from 1.7 percent in 1950 to 2.2 percent in 1975. This is due to the fact that death rates have fallen faster than birth rates.

In the more developed countries, however, a substantial decline occurred in the average annual growth rate, from 1.3 percent in 1950 to 0.8 percent in 1975, thus largely offsetting the increase in the growth rate of the less developed countries.

Latin America has had the highest annual growth rate of any continent during the

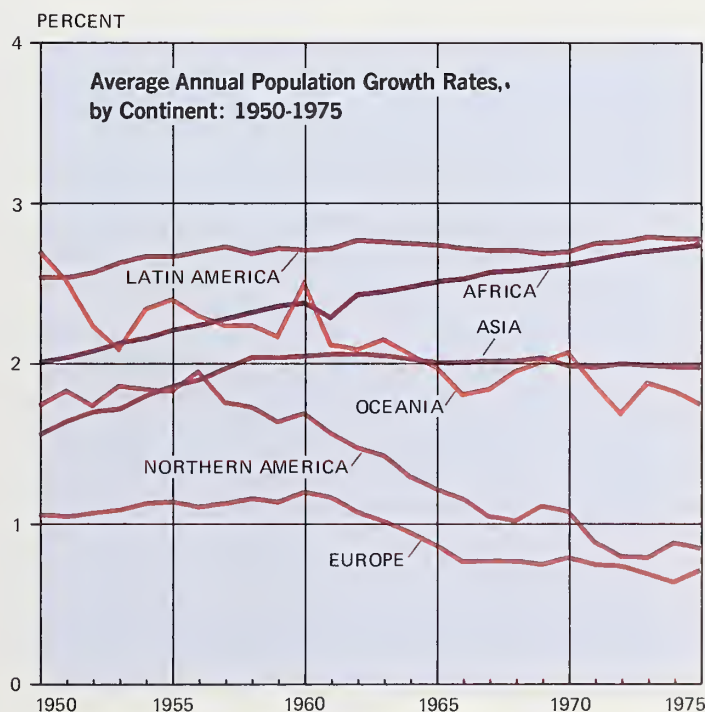
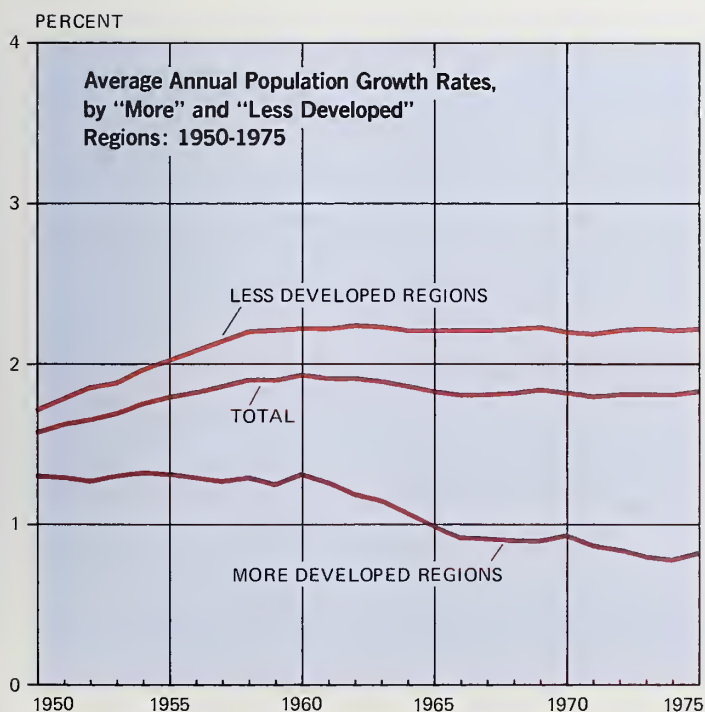
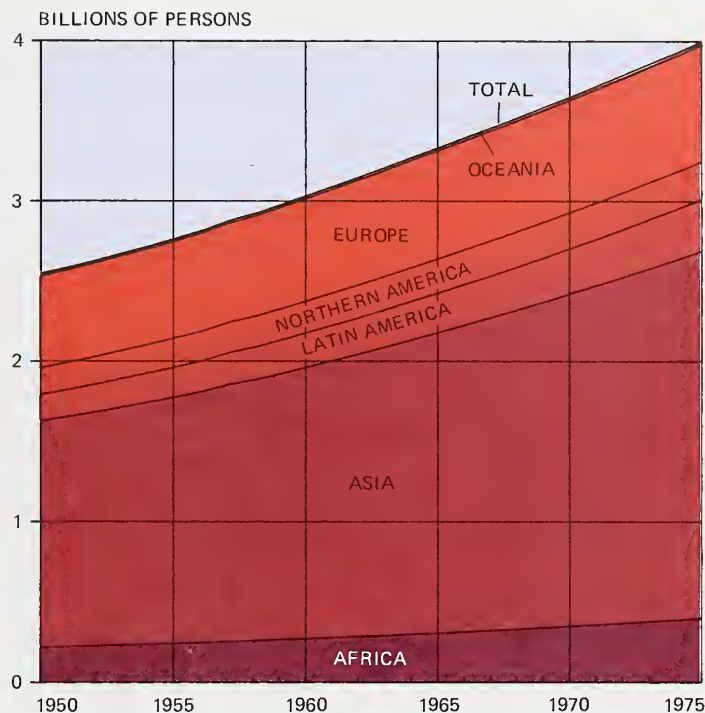
period since 1950, rising to 2.8 percent in 1975.

More than half of the world's population lived in Asia in 1950, and by 1975 this proportion increased to 57 percent. Although the 2 percent growth rate in Asia is moderate for a less developed region, given the large population base to which it applies it yields

an absolute increase of nearly 46 million persons annually, or almost two-thirds (64 percent) of the world's population increase.

**World Population, by Continent: 1950-1975**

WORLD POPULATION	1950	1975
	Billions of Persons	
World Population, Total		
Asia	1.409	2.288
Europe, including USSR	.572	.728
Africa	.219	.399
Latin America	.164	.323
Northern America	.166	.237
Oceania	.012	.021



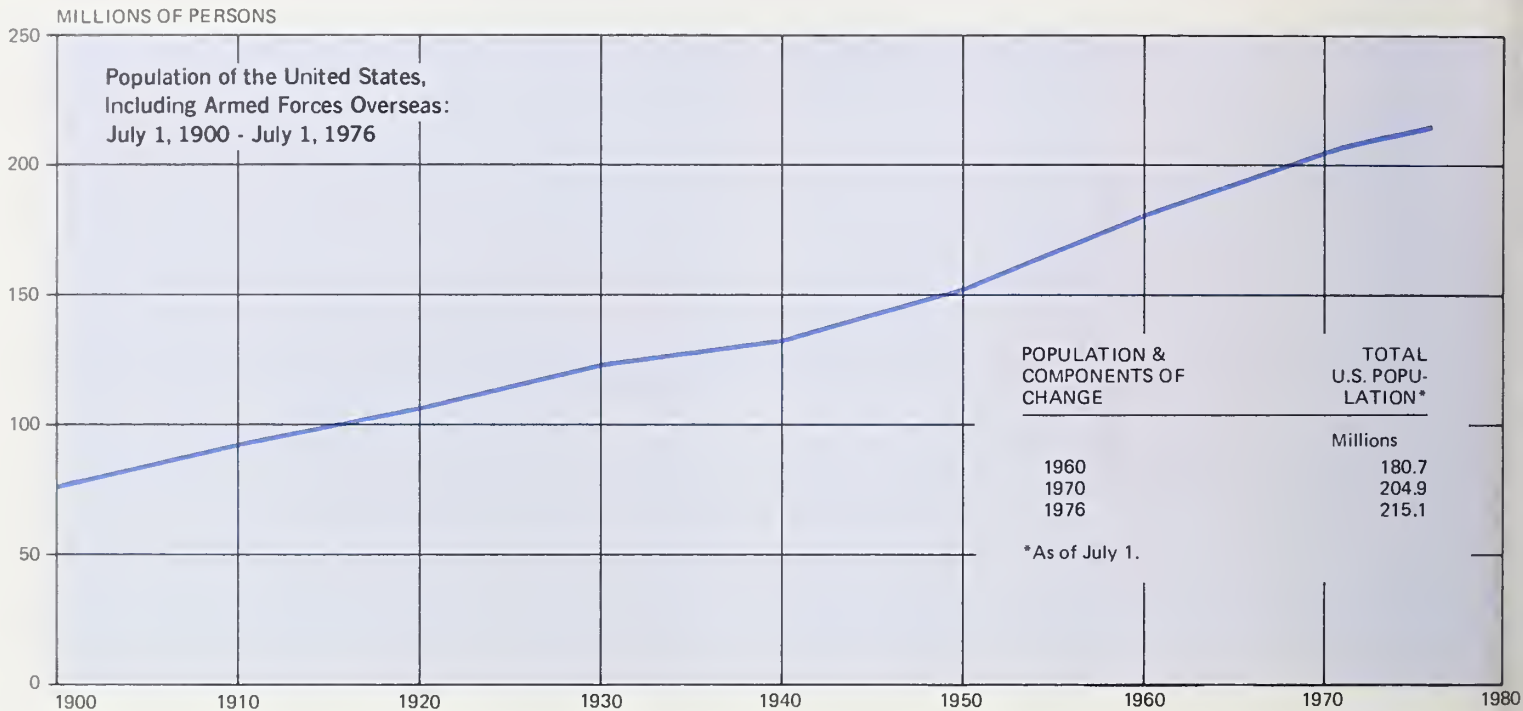
### U.S. Total Population Reaches 215.1 Million on July 1, Up 0.7%

The total population of the United States (including Armed Forces overseas) was about 215,118,000 on July 1, 1976. This represents an increase of 1,578,000, or 0.7 percent, over the estimate for last July, and an increase of 130,000 over

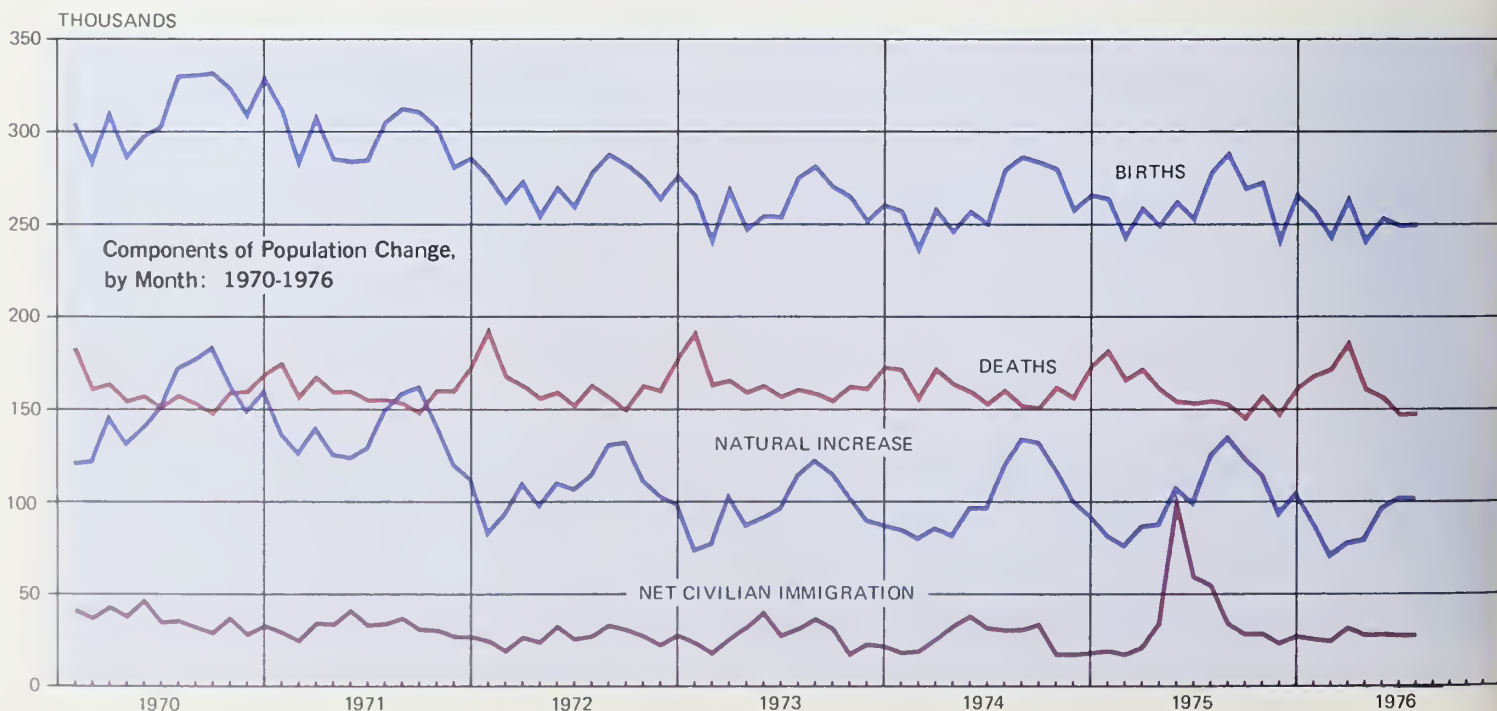
June of this year. The monthly gain was the result of a natural increase of 102,000 (excess of births over deaths), and estimated net civilian immigration of 28,000.

The total population doubled between 1900 and 1950 and has increased by 40 percent since 1950. While the population has been continually growing,

the annual amount of increase has been declining—from a high for the century of 3 million per year during fiscal year 1957 to about 1.6 million annually during the last 3 years.



NOTE: Figures for years prior to 1940 exclude Alaska and Hawaii and Armed Forces overseas.





### "Nonfamily" Households Grow From 15% to 23% Between 1960 and 1976

Among the most dramatic changes observed during recent years in household and family characteristics has been the growth in the proportion of "nonfamily" households, which increased 15 percent to 23 percent

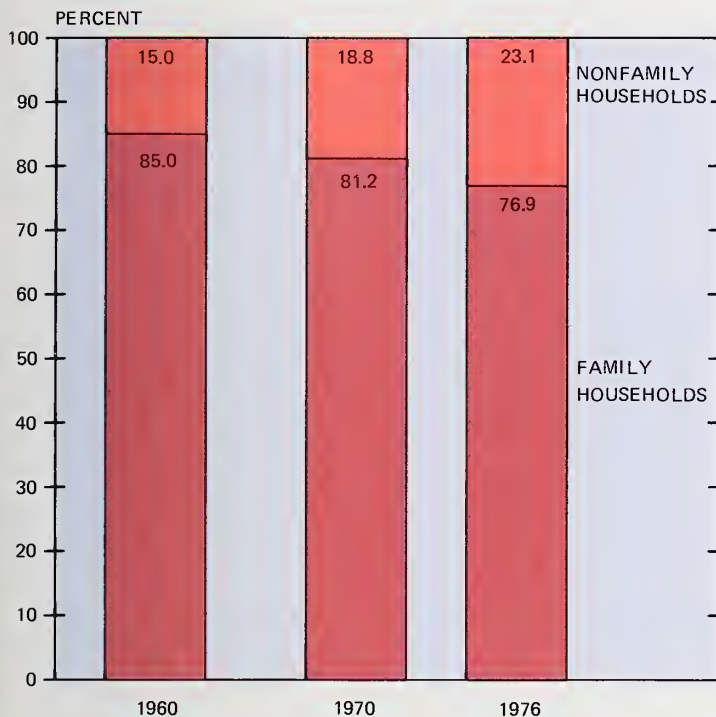
of all households between 1960 and 1976.

The increase is attributable to several factors, including the growing number of young adults who leave their parental homes and establish nonfamily households and the increasing number of older persons continuing to maintain homes apart from any relatives.

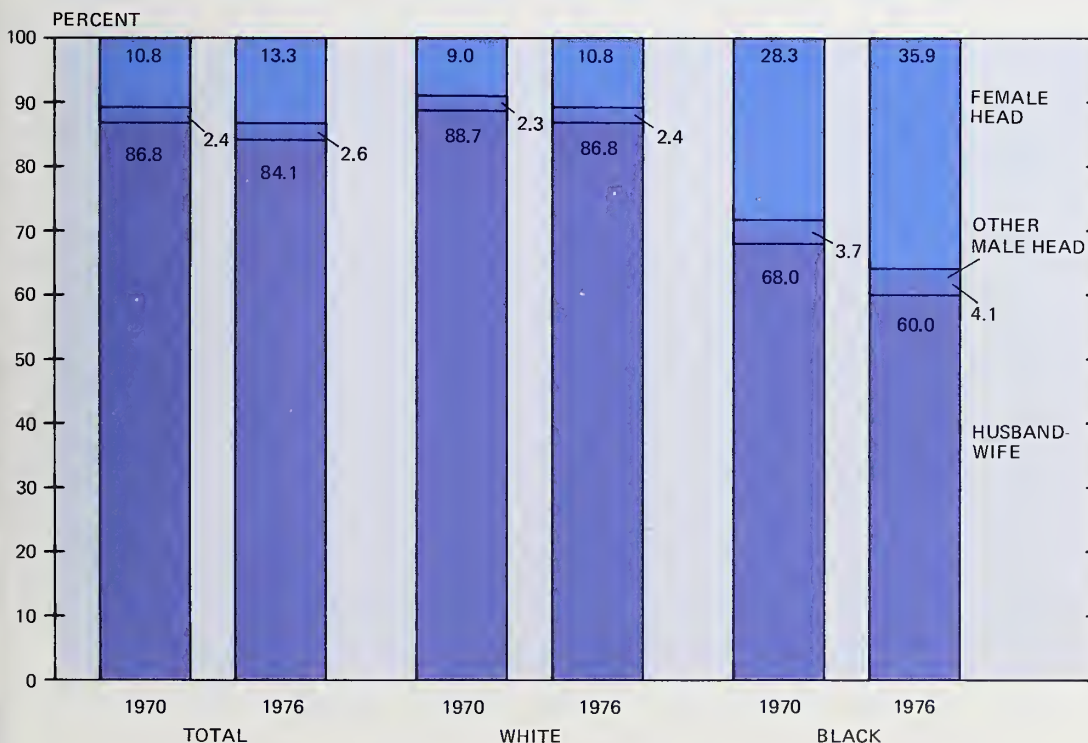
### High Divorce Rates Increase Numbers of Women-Lead Households

Recent high rates of divorce have resulted in an increase in the proportion of families headed by women with no husband present and in a simultaneous decrease in the proportion of families with both husband and wife present.

Between 1970 and 1976 the proportion of families headed by women increased for both whites and blacks: from 9 to 11 percent among white families, and from 28 to 36 percent among black families.



Family and Nonfamily Households as a Percent of All Households: 1960, 1970, and 1976



Type of Family as a Percent of All Families, by Race: 1970 and 1976

### Ratio of Children Living With Parents Declines to 80%

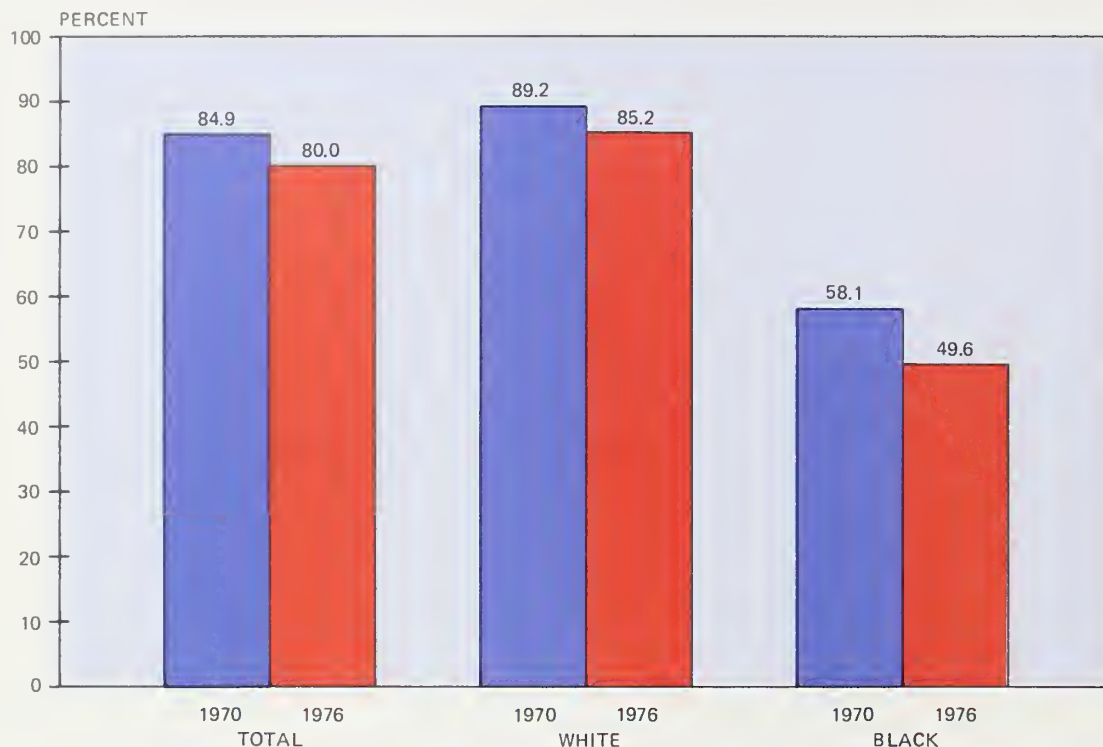
One of the results of the proportional decline in husband-wife families has been the concurrent decline in the proportion of children who live with both parents. Between 1970 and 1976 the proportion of all children under

18 living with both parents declined from 85 to 80 percent. While the proportion of both black and white children living with both parents has declined, the difference between the races remains considerable: 85 percent of white children living with both parents in 1976 compared with about half of black children.

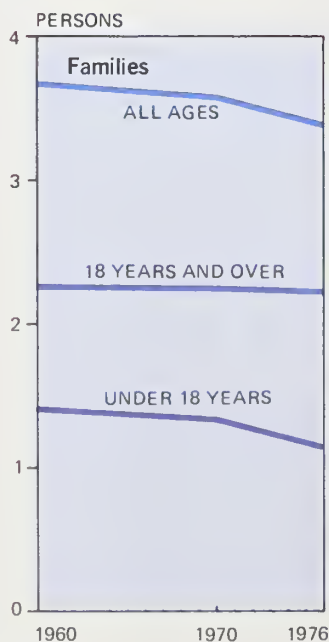
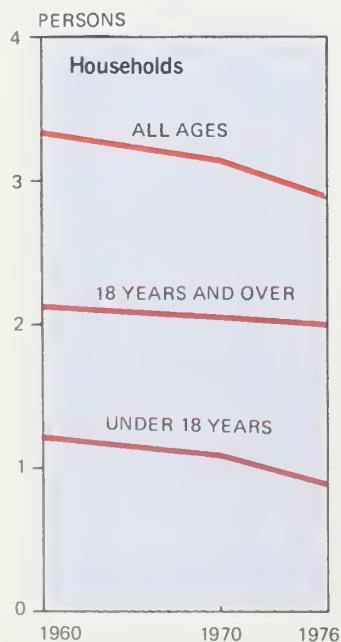
### Birth Rate Drop Reduces Ratio of Under-18's to 1.15 per Family

Changes in the component types of households and families and recent declines in the birth rate have combined to effect a reduction in the estimated average number of persons per household and per family. The impact of the

declining birth rate is seen in the decrease in the average number of persons under age 18 per household and per family—0.89 and 1.15 persons, respectively in 1976.



Persons Under 18 Years Living With Both Parents, by Race: 1970 and 1976



Average Size of Households and Families: 1960, 1970, and 1976

HOUSEHOLDS & FAMILIES	1960	1970	1976
Persons Per Unit			
HOUSEHOLDS			
All Ages	3.33	3.14	2.89
18 Years and Over	2.12	2.05	2.00
Under 18 Years	1.21	1.09	0.89
FAMILIES			
All Ages	3.67	3.58	3.39
18 Years and Over	2.26	2.25	2.23
Under 18 Years	1.41	1.34	1.15

## July Personal Income Makes Largest Monthly Gain Since August '74

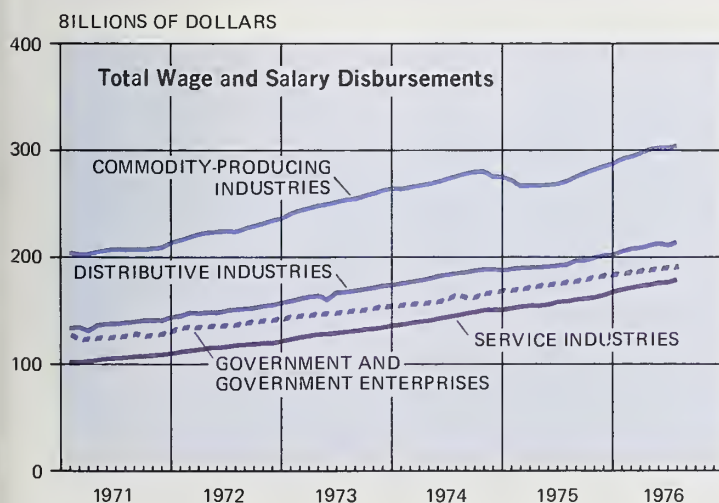
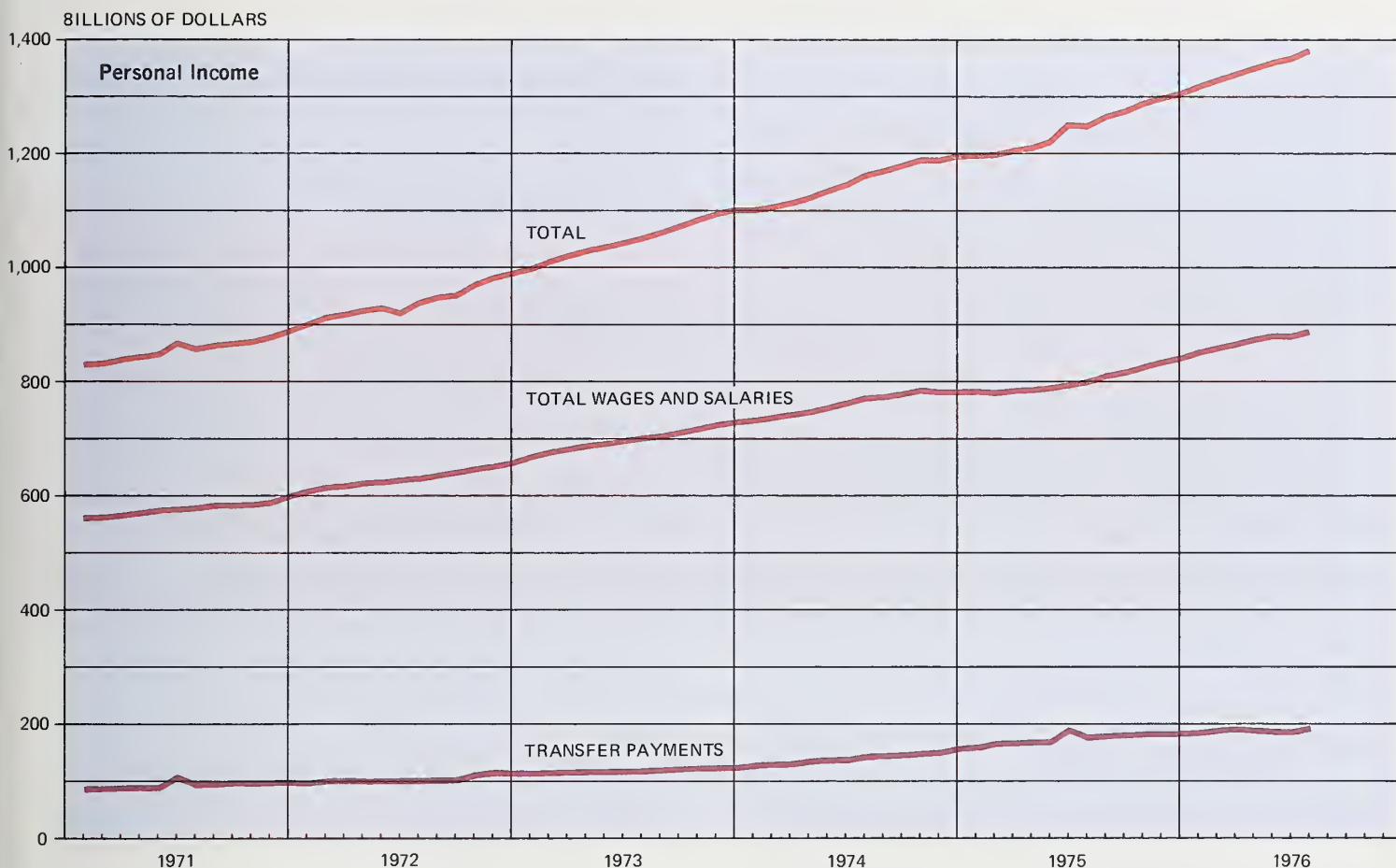
Total personal income rose \$13.9 billion in July to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$1,384.3 billion. This was the largest gain since August 1974, when personal income rose at a \$15.5-billion annual pace.

The big factors behind the July income spurt were a cost-of-living increase in Social Security benefits and a large rise in wages and salaries. Following 3 months of declines, transfer payments rose at a \$5.7-billion pace, led by a \$4.6-billion advance in Social Security payments. Wages and salaries increased at an \$8.1-billion annual rate. In June they

had fallen at a \$100-million rate.

Payrolls in commodity-producing industries increased \$2 billion in July: June payrolls were near the May level. Distributive industry payrolls increased \$2.8 billion in July, following a \$1.5-billion decline in June. Payrolls in service industries

rose \$2.4 billion, while government and government enterprise payrolls were up \$0.9 billion.



PERSONAL INCOME	JULY 1975	JUNE 1976	JULY 1976
Billions of Dollars			
TOTAL	1,252.0	1,370.4	1,384.3
Wage and Salary Disbursements	802.9	883.1	891.3
Commodity-Producing Industries	272.5	303.4	305.4
Distributive Industries	194.4	212.4	215.2
Service Industries	160.0	177.7	180.1
Government	176.0	189.6	190.5
Transfer Payments	177.3	186.8	192.5



### Over \$15,000 Incomes Grow Nearly Sixfold Between '65 and '74

From 1965 to 1974, the number of Federal individual income tax returns reporting an adjusted gross income (AGI) of \$15,000 or over jumped from 3.4 million to 20.3 million, nearly a sixfold increase. In addition, individual returns with AGI's

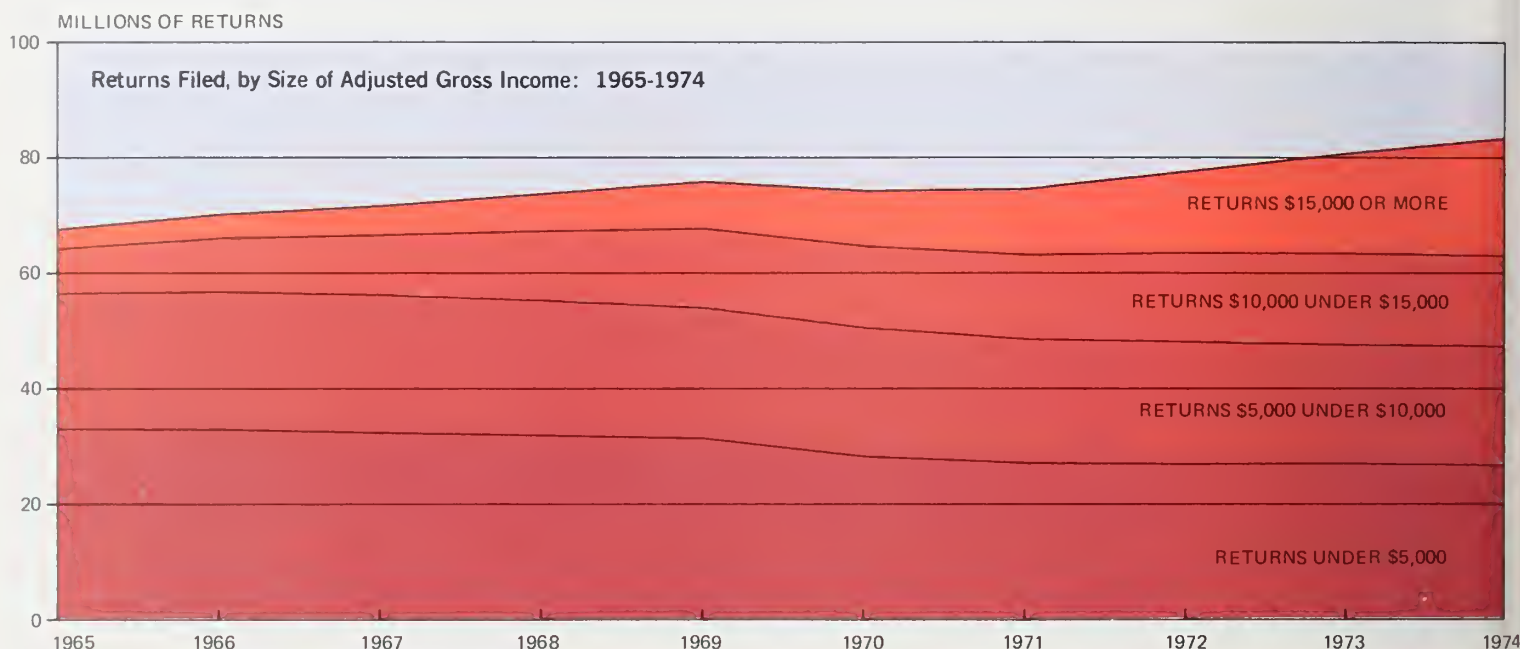
between \$10,000 and \$15,000 nearly doubled.

During the same 10-year period, individual tax returns with an AGI of \$5,000 or less dropped from 33 million to 26.8 million, a decline of 6.2 million; while returns reporting AGI's from \$5,000 to \$10,000 declined nearly 2.9 million to 20.6 million.

Nearly 84 percent, or \$755.8 billion, of total 1974 AGI was in the form of wages and salaries. The remaining 16 percent was distributed among business and farm profits (\$44.6 billion), interest (\$40.4 billion), dividends (\$21.5 billion), gain from sales of capital assets (\$13.2 billion), partnership profit (\$11.5 billion), and other income less statu-

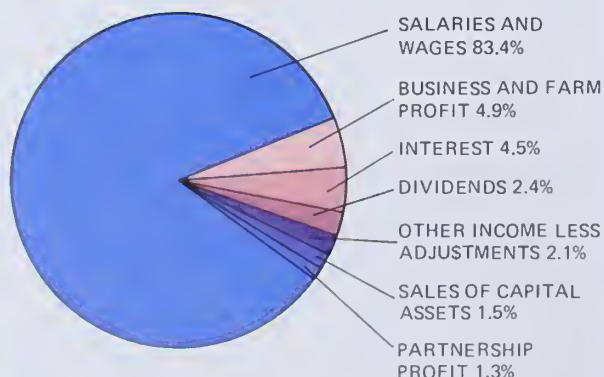
tory adjustments (\$19.1 billion), which includes small business corporation profits, rents, royalties, and income from estates and trusts.

During the last 10 years, the proportion of wages and salaries in total AGI has remained relatively stable, fluctuating between 80 and 84 percent.



### Components of Adjusted Gross Income: 1974

TOTAL: \$906.1 BILLION



### RETURNS FILED, BY SIZE OF ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME

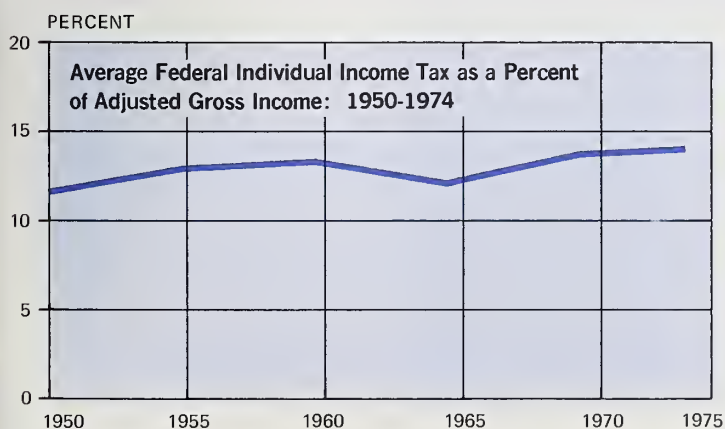
	1965	1973	1974
Millions of Tax Returns			
All Returns, Total	67.596	80.693	83.343
Under \$5,000	33.017	27.038	26.825
\$5,000 under \$10,000	23.474	20.582	20.560
\$10,000 under \$15,000	7.715	15.804	15.645
\$15,000 or more	3.391	17.269	20.314

NOTE: All figures are estimated based on samples.

### Federal Individual Income Tax Averages \$1,839 During 1974

The average Federal individual income tax has risen from \$481 for 1950 to \$1,839 for 1974, an increase of nearly four times. During the same period, however, income tax

as a percent of adjusted gross income has only risen from 11.6 percent to 14.1 percent.



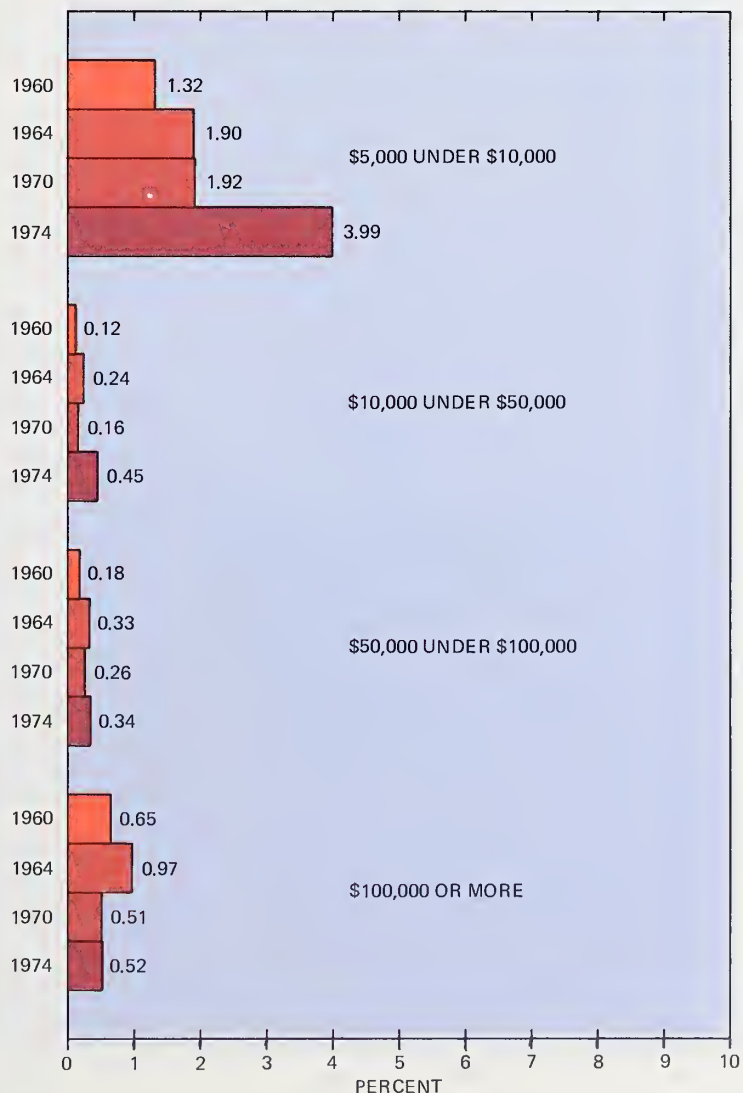
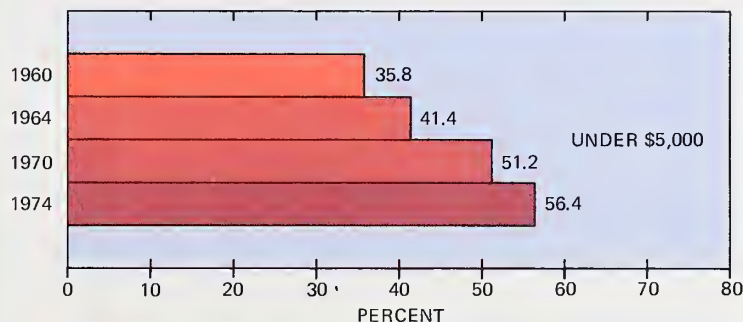
SOURCE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

### Nontaxable Returns With AGI Under \$5,000 Up 20.6%

Reflecting in part changes in the tax laws, the proportion of individuals with adjusted gross incomes (AGI) under \$5,000 who reported no Federal income tax has risen from 35.8 percent for 1960 to 56.4 percent for 1974. Also, between 1970 and 1974,

nontaxable income tax returns reporting an AGI between \$5,000 and \$10,000 rose from 1.9 percent to 4.0 percent of the total number of returns in this income category. Increases in the proportion of nontaxable returns recorded in higher income categories rose no higher than 1 percent.

Percentage of All Nontaxable Returns, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income; 1960, 1964, 1970, and 1974



### Cash Payments Increase 3½ Times Between 1966 and 1975

Total cash payments under public income-maintenance programs reached \$143.6 billion in 1975, more than 3½ times the amount paid in 1966. The largest increase occurred during 1975 when total payments, boosted by a sharp rise in unemployment insurance

benefits, climbed \$30.8 billion, or 27.3 percent. Payments under public programs accounted for about 13.1 percent of total personal income in 1975, nearly twice the 1966 share of 7.2 percent.

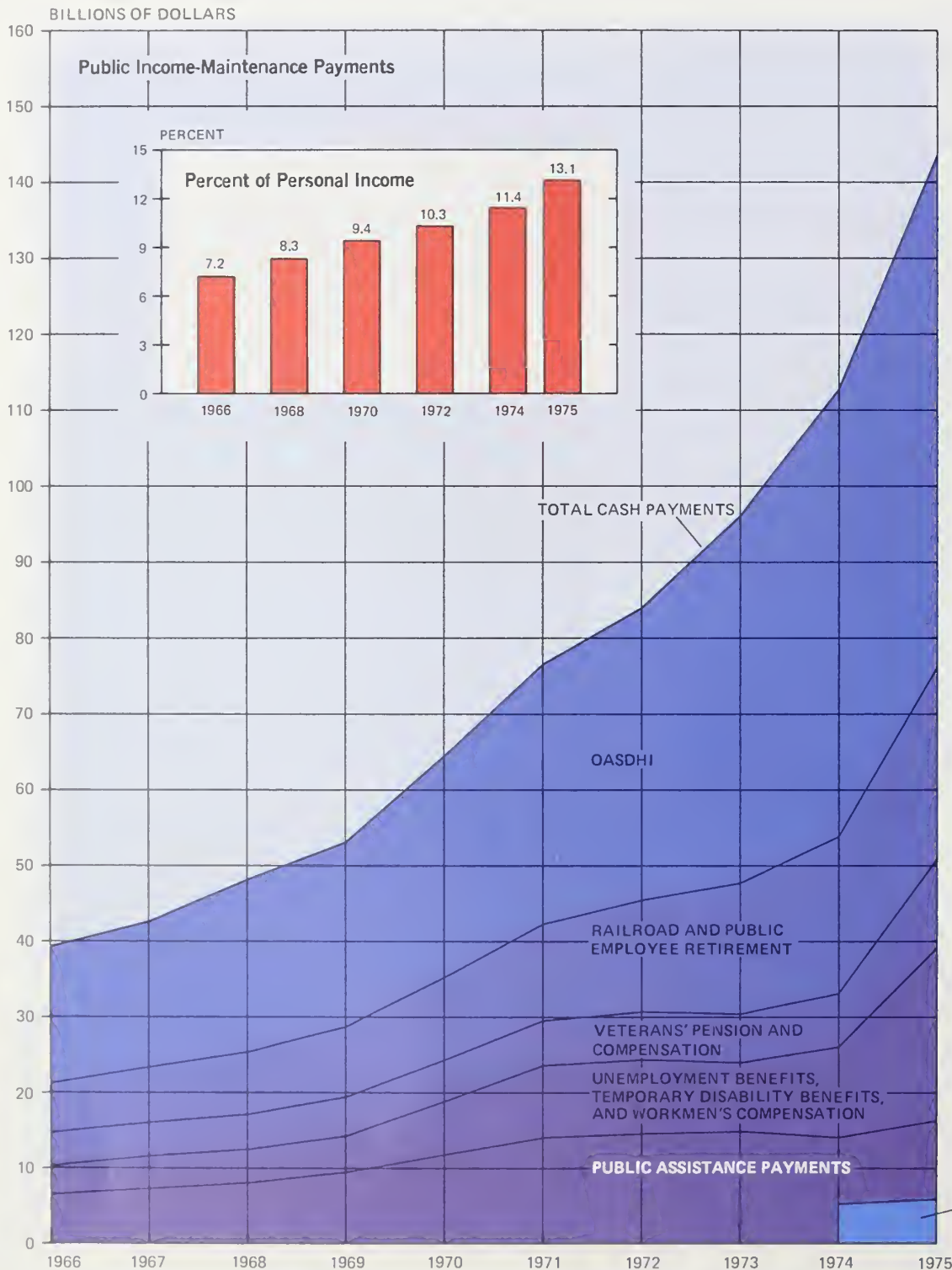
OASDHI payments, which account for nearly half of total payments, rose from \$19.8 billion in 1966 to \$66.6 billion in 1975.

Payments to railroad and public-employment retirees rose from \$6.5 billion in 1966 to \$25.3 billion in 1975.

Payments to veterans and their survivors rose from \$4.4 billion in 1966 to \$11.7 billion in 1975. Almost two-thirds of the increase since 1966 occurred during 1975 when payments were upped \$4.7 billion.

Benefits paid under unemployment insurance programs, temporary disability programs, and workmen's compensation programs nearly doubled in 1975—increasing from \$11.9 billion in 1974 to \$22.9 billion in 1975.

Public assistance payments rose to \$10.4 billion, an increase of 17.4 percent since 1974.



### PUBLIC INCOME-MAINTENANCE PROGRAMS

	Billions of Dollars
Total Cash Payments*	
1966	39.3
1974	112.8
1975	143.6
OASDHI**	
1966	19.8
1974	58.2
1975	66.6
Railroad and Public Employee Retirement	
1966	6.5
1974	20.7
1975	25.3
Veterans' Pension and Compensation	
1966	4.4
1974	7.1
1975	11.7
Unemployment Benefits, Temporary Disability Benefits, and Workmen's Compensation, Total	
1966	3.8
1974	11.9
1975	22.9
Public Assistance Payments	
1966	4.3
1974	8.9
1975	10.4
Supplemental Security Income to the Aged, Blind, and Disabled	
1966	NA
1974	5.2
1975	5.9

NA Not available.

\*Includes lump-sum death payments.

\*\*Cash payments under the Old-Age, Survivors, Disability, and Health Insurance Program.

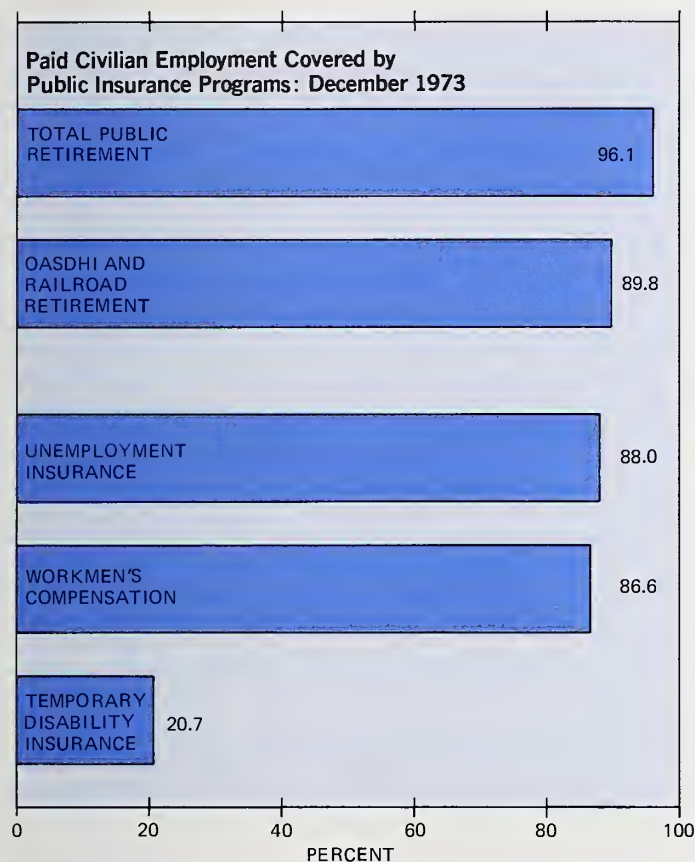


### Public Retirement Plans Cover 96.1%

In 1973, 96.1 percent of total paid civilian employment was covered by some type of public retirement program—89.8 percent by Old-Age, Survivors, Disability, and Health Insurance (OASDHI) and railroad retirement.

Eighty-eight percent of all civilian wage and salary

workers were covered under State, railroad, and Federal unemployment insurance programs; 86.6 percent were insured by workmen's compensation provisions; and 20.7 percent of all wage and salary workers, except those government employees covered by sick-leave provisions, were protected by State and railroad temporary disability insurance.

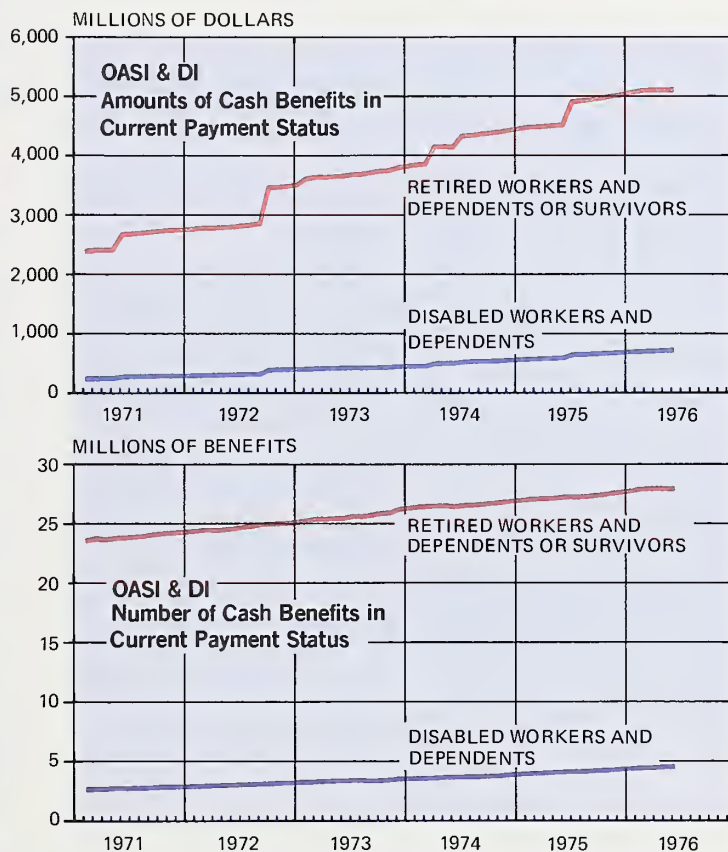


### 32.4 Million Receive \$5.8 Billion in OASI & DI Benefits

The amount of OASI cash benefits paid to retired workers, their dependents, or survivors rose \$8.8 million during May 1976 to \$5.1 billion. Payments have increased \$588.7 million since May 1975. The number of OASI benefits rose 22,000 in May to 27.9

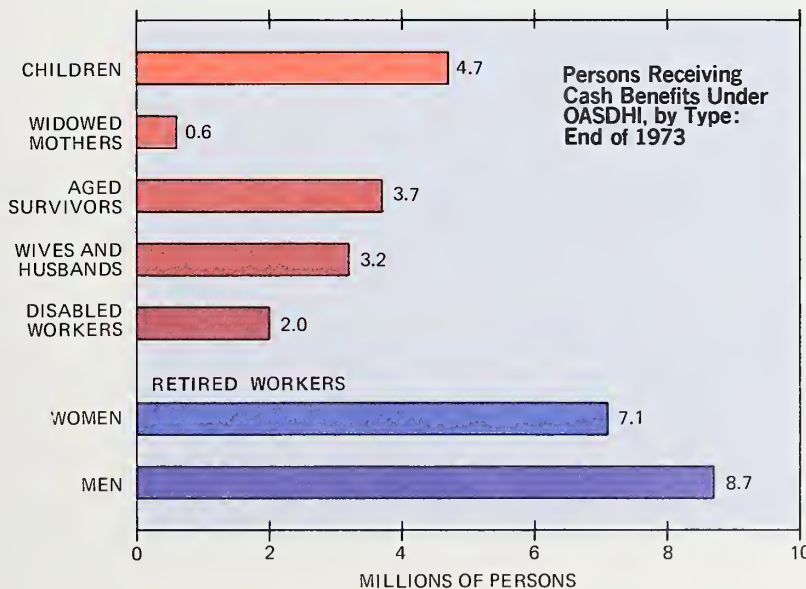
million. This represents a gain of 684,000 since a year ago.

Cash payments from the DI trust fund to disabled workers and their dependents rose \$5.6 million in May and were up \$124.4 million from May 1975. The number of benefits paid to DI recipients rose 22,000 during the month and 424,000 over the year.



OASI & DI	MAY 1975	APRIL 1976	MAY 1976
Millions of Dollars			
AMOUNT OF CASH BENEFITS IN CURRENT PAYMENT STATUS*			
Retired Workers and Dependents or Survivors	4,520.7	5,100.3	5,109.1
Disabled Workers and Dependents	588.6	707.4	713.0
Millions of Benefits			
NUMBER OF CASH BENEFITS IN CURRENT PAYMENT STATUS*			
Retired Workers and Dependents or Survivors	27.2	27.9	27.9
Disabled Workers and Dependents	4.1	4.5	4.5

\*Payable in the first week of the following month.

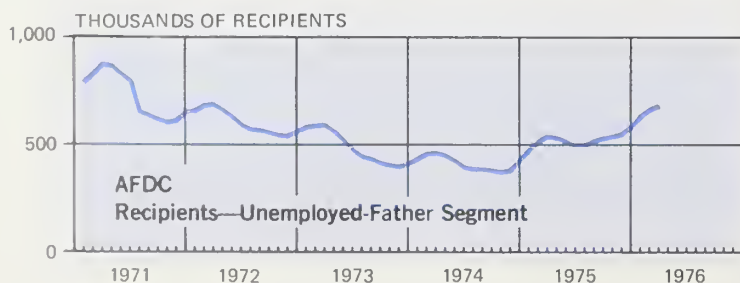
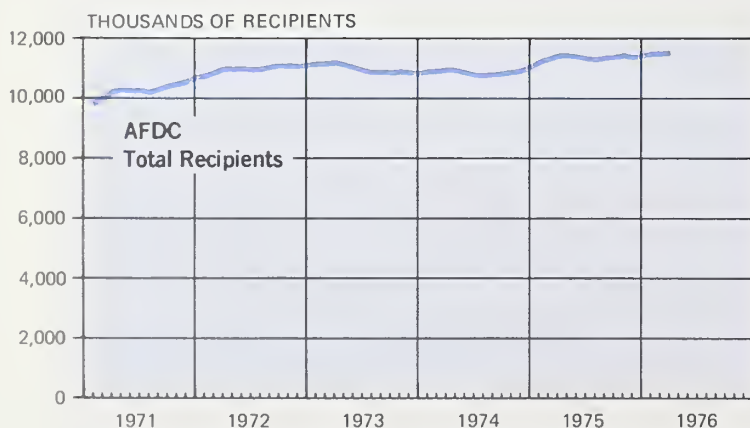
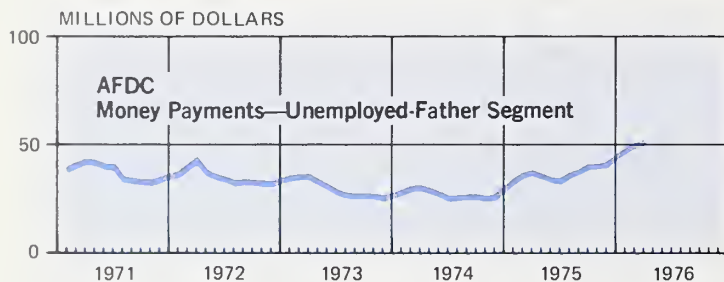
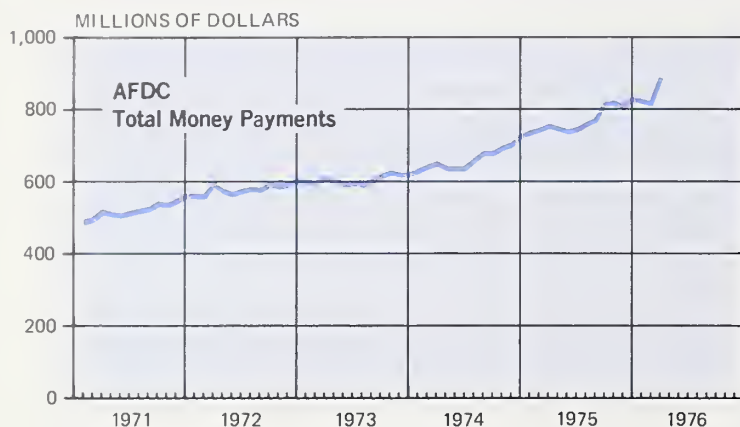


### AFDC Payments Rise 8.6% in March to \$883 Million Total

Total payments under the Aid to Families With Dependent Children (AFDC) program, which account for the major portion of cash payments under public assistance programs, jumped \$69.8 million (8.6 percent) in March to \$883 million. Payments to

recipients in the unemployed-father segment rose \$2 million (4.1 percent) to \$50.7 million.

The total number of recipients rose 32,000 to 11,486,000 in March. Almost 60 percent of this rise was attributed to the 19,000 (2.9 percent) increase in recipients in the unemployed-father segment.

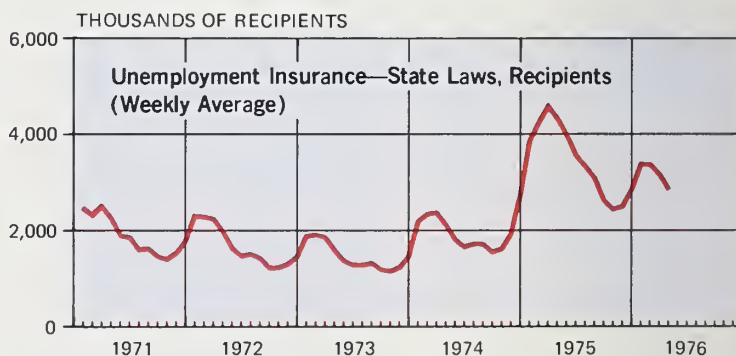
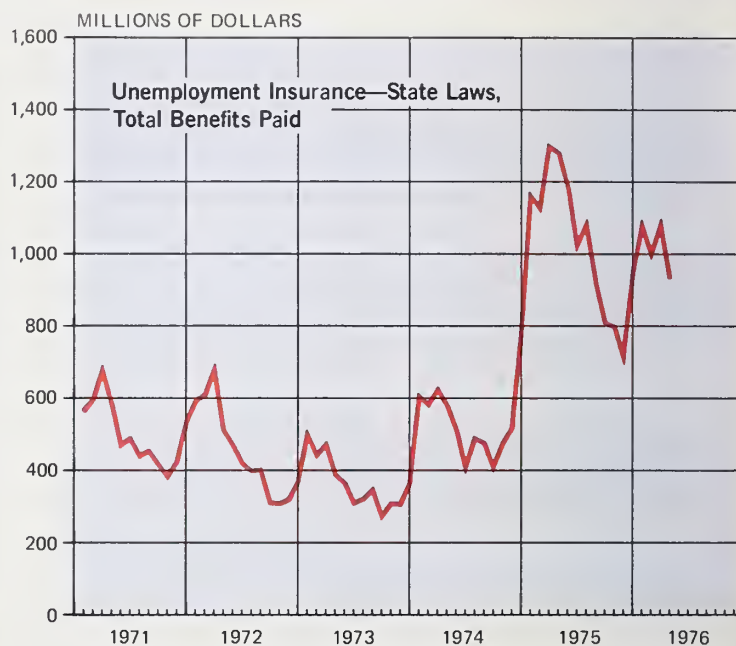


SOURCE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

### April State Unemployment Benefits 28% Below March 1975

Unemployment insurance benefits paid under State laws fell \$146.5 million (13.5 percent) in April to \$934.2 million. This is a decrease of about 28 percent since March 1975 when a record \$1.3 billion in benefits were paid.

The average weekly number of recipients of State unemployment benefits declined for the third consecutive month in April—down 301,900 to 2,865,700. This represents a drop of 38 percent since the March 1975 peak of 4,586,400.



AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN	MARCH 1975	FEB. 1976	MARCH 1976
Millions of Dollars			
Money Payments, TOTAL	750.1	813.2	883.0
Money Payments—Unemployed-Father Segment	36.3	48.7	50.7
Thousands of Recipients			
Recipients, TOTAL	11,376	11,454	11,486
Recipients—Unemployed-Father Segment	533	657	676
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE—STATE LAWS	APRIL 1975	MARCH 1976	APRIL 1976
Millions of Dollars			
Total Benefits Paid	1,281.2	1,080.7	934.2
Thousands of Recipients			
Recipients (Weekly Average)	4,328.0	3,167.6	2,865.7



# SSI Payments Rise \$5.3 Million in June to \$489.6 Million

Total federally-administered Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments to the aged, blind, and disabled rose to \$489.6 million in June 1976. This is an increase of about \$5.3 million since May and \$32.5 million since June 1975. The Federal portion, which

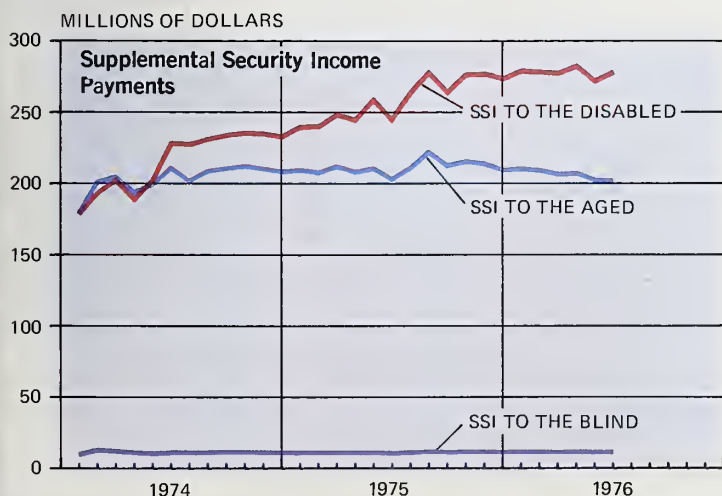
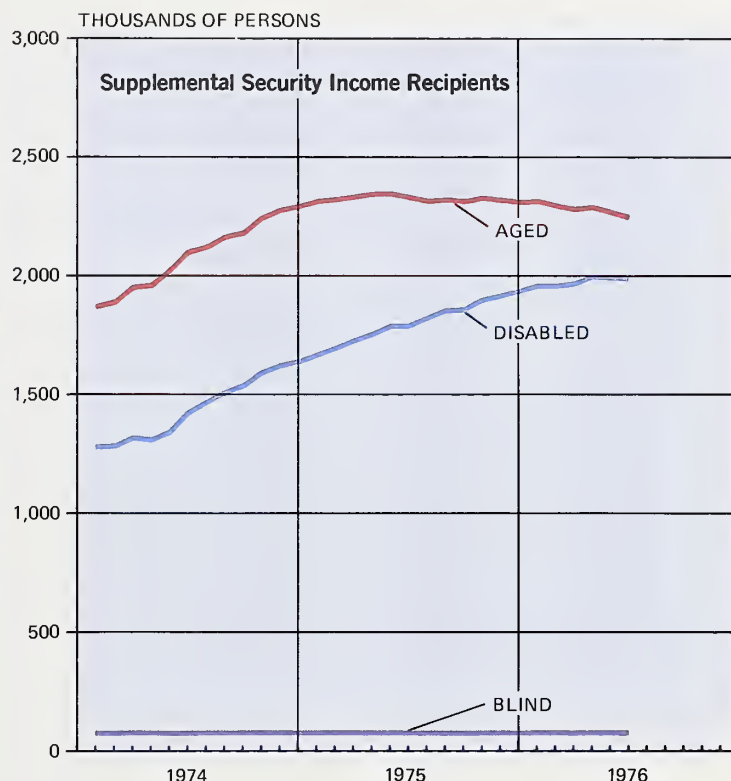
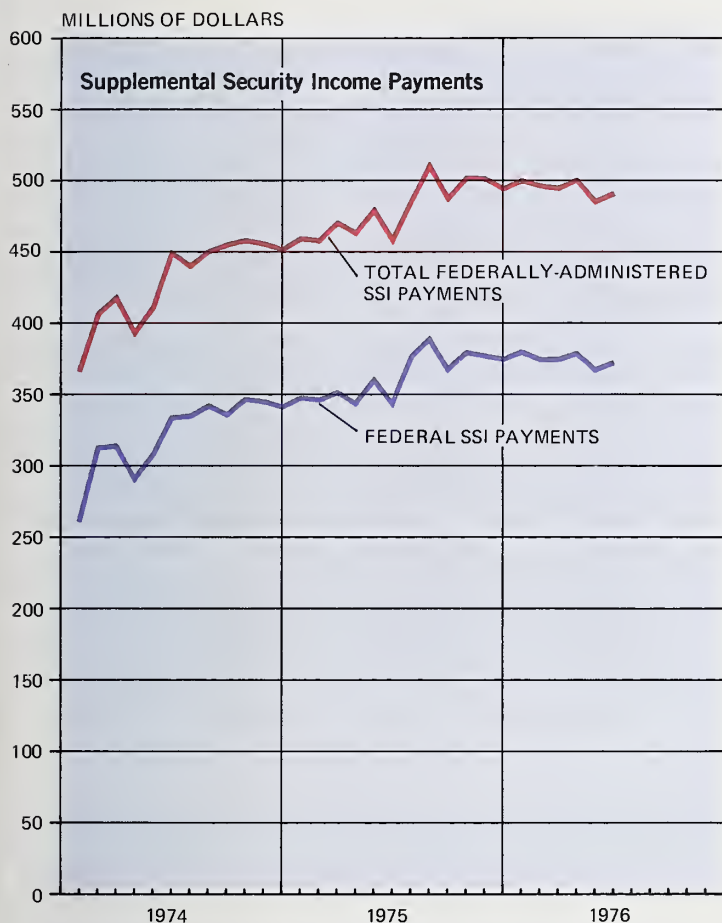
accounts for about three-fourths of total federally-administered payments, increased \$4.7 million in June and is up \$28.6 million since a year earlier.

SSI payments to the permanently and totally disabled increased \$5.8 million in June to \$276.9 million. Payments to the aged declined \$635 thousand to \$201.5 million; and payments to the

blind rose from \$11 million to \$11.2 million.

The number of aged persons receiving SSI payments continued its downward trend in June—about 19,000 fewer persons to 2,244,200. The number of disabled persons receiving SSI payments declined about 2,000 to 1,987,600. About 76,300

persons received SSI payments to the blind in June, little changed from May.



SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME	JUNE 1975	MAY 1976	JUNE 1976
Millions of Dollars			
PAYMENTS			
Total Federally-Administered SSI Payments	457.1	484.3	489.6
Federal SSI Payments	342.9	366.8	371.5
Thousands of Persons			
RECIPIENTS			
Aged	2,326.3	2,263.3	2,244.2
Disabled	1,788.3	1,989.8	1,987.6
Blind	73.8	76.2	76.3



### Food Stamp Households Headed by Unemployed Up

In July 1975, 59 percent of the households purchasing food stamps were headed by persons who were not in the labor force. However, this proportion had declined about 7 percentage points over the 2 years since May 1973.

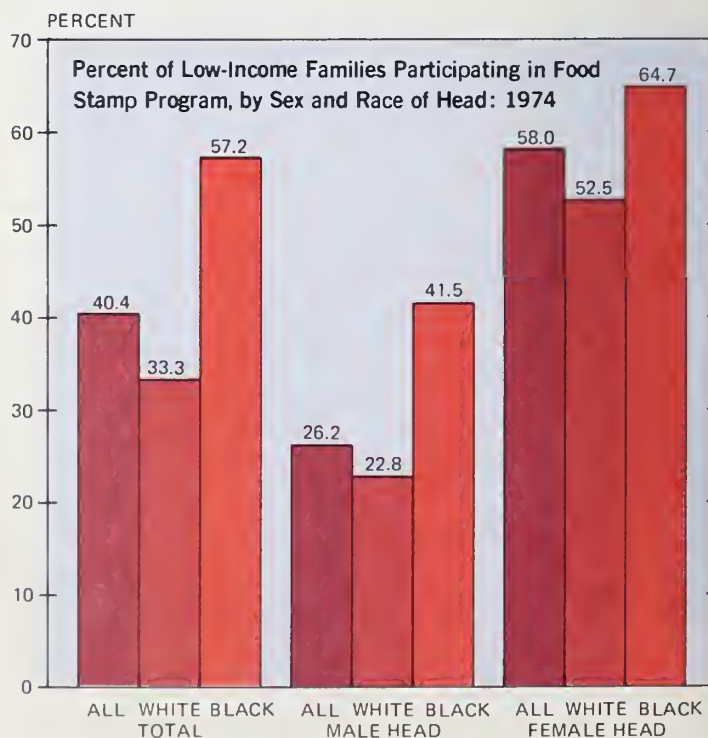
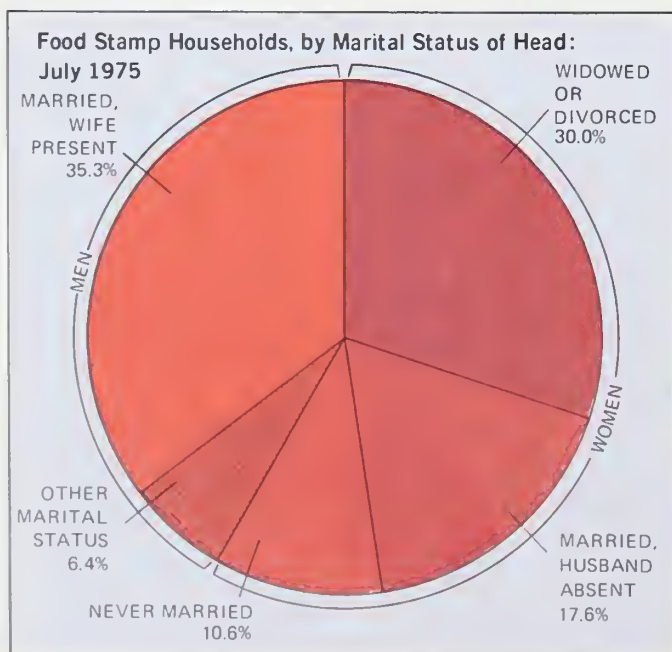
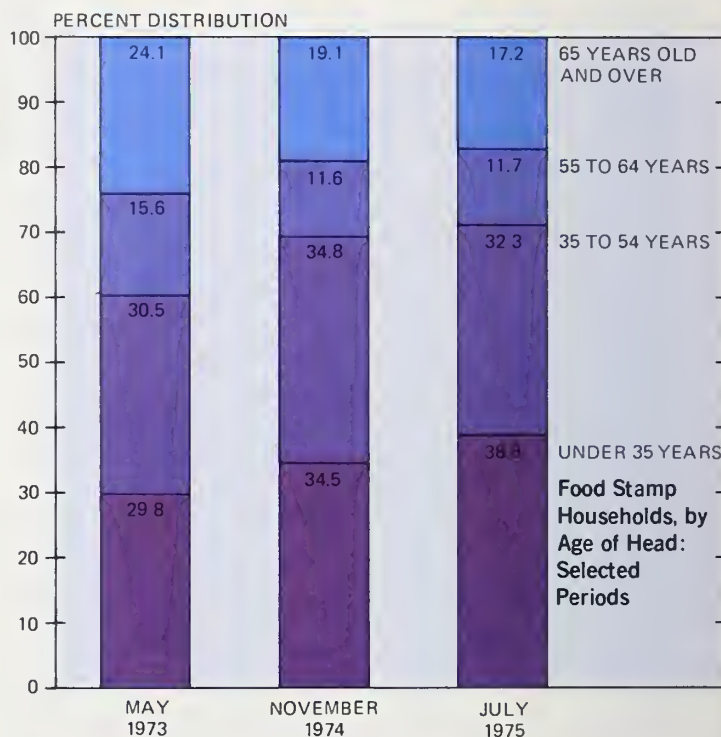
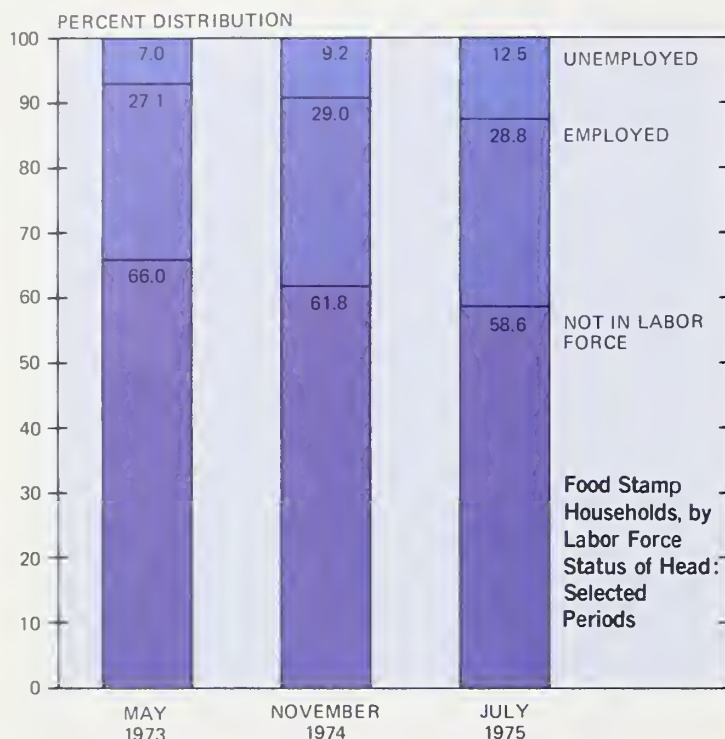
Rising unemployment rates in late 1974 and continued high levels of unemployment in 1975 resulted in an increase in the proportion of food stamp households headed by the unemployed.

Fifty-eight percent of all food stamp households were headed by women in July 1975, about half of whom were widowed or divorced.

The proportion of households purchasing food stamps headed by the elderly (65 years old or over) declined from 24 percent in May 1973 to 17 percent in July 1975, while the proportion headed by younger people (under age 35) rose from 30 to 39 percent during the same period.

According to an April 1975 survey, about 40 percent

of all families with incomes below the poverty level in 1974 (\$5,038 for a nonfarm family of four persons) participated in the food stamp program in one or more months of 1974.



### Industrialized Nations' Jobless Rates Decline Except in France, U.K.

Although its seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 7.6 percent remained the highest among the major industrialized nations, the United States showed the largest decline in unemployment from the fourth quarter

of 1975 to the first quarter of 1976.

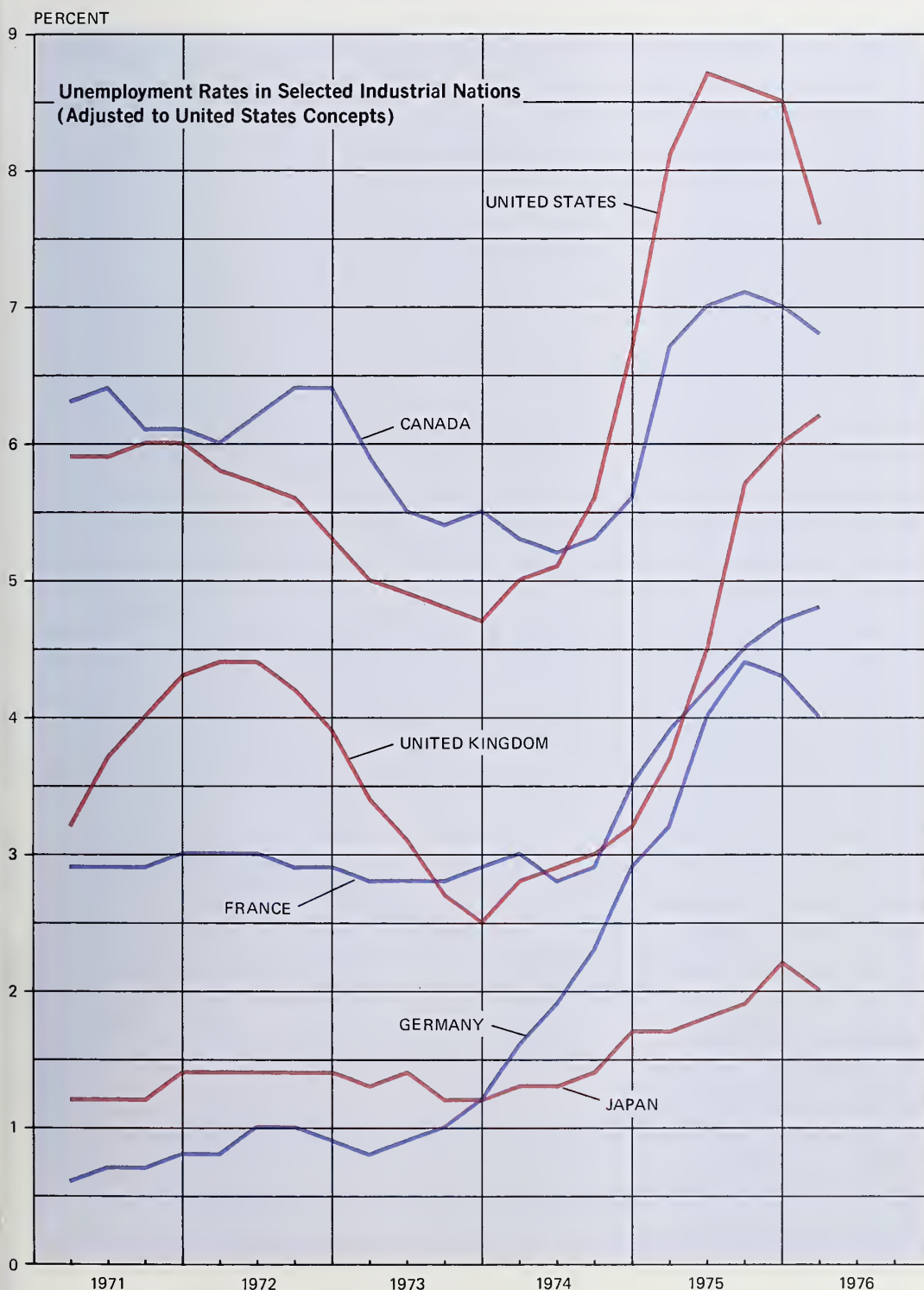
Despite the decline in Japanese unemployment in the first quarter of 1976 to 2 percent, the overall trend since the fourth quarter of 1974 has been upward.

Germany's unemployment rate registered the second successive quarterly decline from the 5-year high of 4.4 percent reached in the third

quarter of 1975. Canadian unemployment declined slightly, falling to 6.8 percent in the first quarter of 1976.

France and the United Kingdom continued to experience rising unemployment in the first quarter of 1976, although at decreased rates of increase. However, unemployment in France has risen seven consecutive quarters, while in the United

Kingdom unemployment has risen nine successive quarters—from a 2.5 percent rate in the fourth quarter of 1973 to 6.2 percent in the first quarter of 1976.



#### UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS	Percent
<b>UNITED STATES</b>	
1st Quarter 1975	8.1
4th Quarter 1975	8.5
1st Quarter 1976	7.6
<b>CANADA</b>	
1st Quarter 1975	6.7
4th Quarter 1975	7.0
1st Quarter 1976	6.8
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>	
1st Quarter 1975	3.7
4th Quarter 1975	6.0
1st Quarter 1976	6.2
<b>FRANCE</b>	
1st Quarter 1975	3.9
4th Quarter 1975	4.7
1st Quarter 1976	4.8
<b>JAPAN</b>	
1st Quarter 1975	1.7
4th Quarter 1975	2.2
1st Quarter 1976	2.0
<b>GERMANY</b>	
1st Quarter 1975	3.2
4th Quarter 1975	4.3
1st Quarter 1976	4.0

### Number of Jobless Rises in July; Adult Women Affected Most

A sharp expansion of 690,000 in the civilian labor force in July to a record 95.3 million outpaced a rise of 407,000 in total civilian employment to 87.9 million. This meant an increase of 283,000 in unemployed workers and

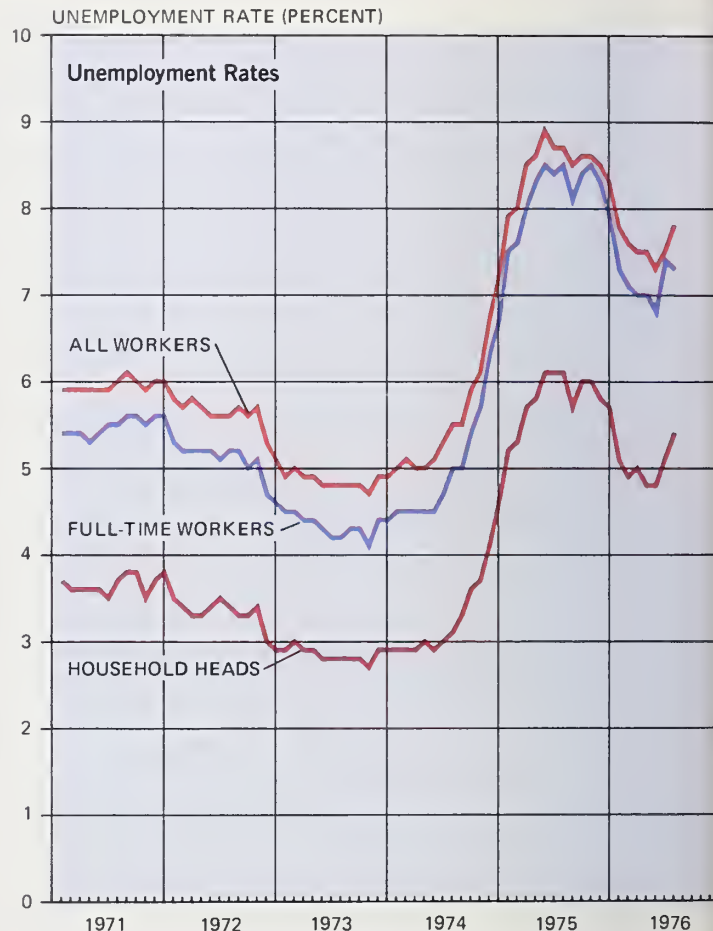
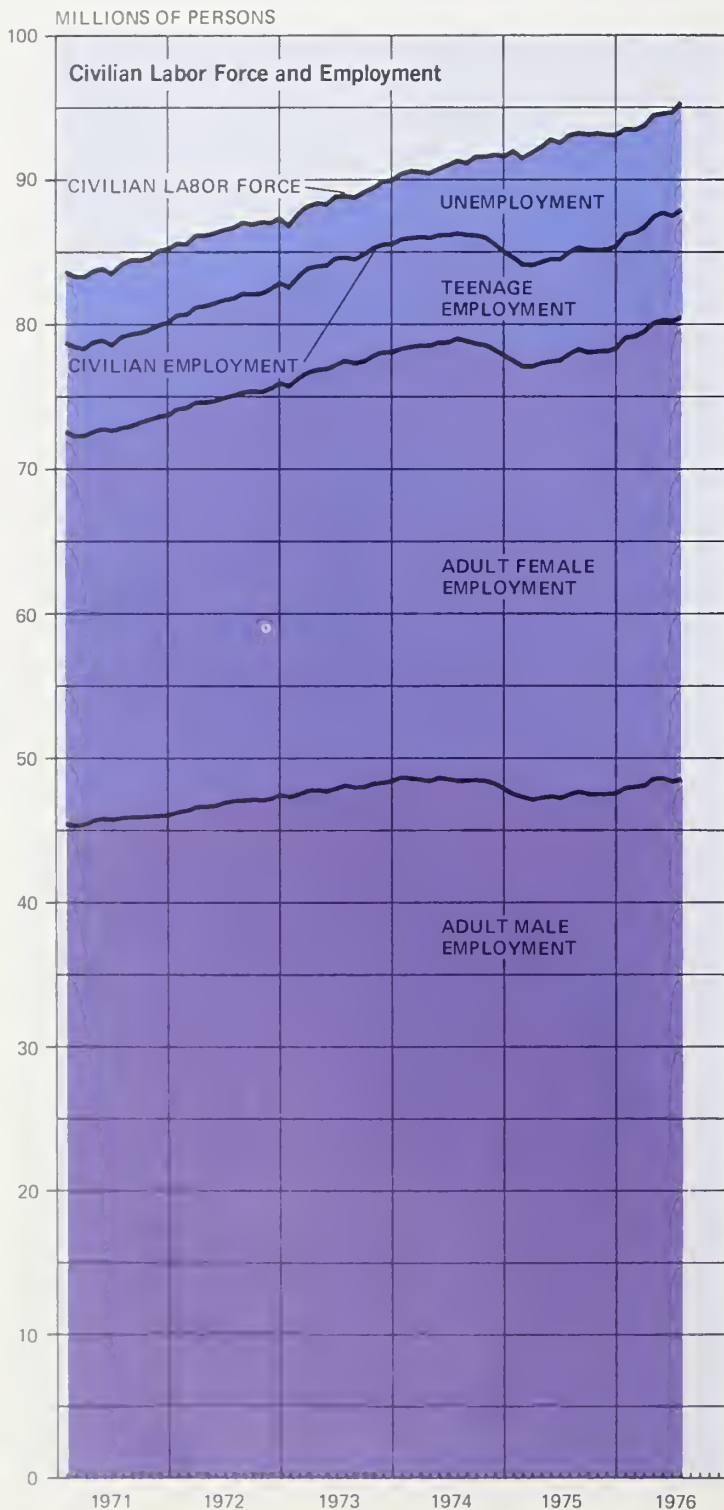
brought the total unemployed to 7.4 million in July. This was the second straight month in which the number of unemployed rose by 283,000.

Adult women were hit the hardest, with 180,000 losing their jobs. Unemployed adult men increased by only 96,000.

### Unemployment Rate Rises from 7.5% to 7.8% During July

The unemployment rate for all workers rose for the second consecutive month, moving from 7.5 percent in June to 7.8 percent in July. However, joblessness among full-time workers edged downward from a rate of 7.4 percent to 7.3 percent.

Unemployment among household heads increased in July, with almost all of the rise occurring among female heads of households.



EMPLOYMENT & UNEMPLOYMENT	JULY 1975	JUNE 1976	JULY 1976
Millions of Persons			
Civilian Labor Force	93.1	94.6	95.3
Civilian Employment	85.0	87.5	87.9
Adult Males	47.5	48.4	48.5
Adult Females	30.5	31.8	32.0
Teenagers (ages 16-19)	7.0	7.3	7.4
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES			
Percent			
All Workers, Total	8.7	7.5	7.8
Full-Time Workers	8.5	7.4	7.3
Household Heads	6.1	5.1	5.4
White, Total	8.1	6.8	7.1
Adult Males	6.7	5.4	5.7
Adult Females	7.5	6.5	6.9
Teenagers	18.6	16.1	16.3
Black and Other, Total	13.4	13.3	12.9
Adult Males	11.6	10.7	10.3
Adult Females	11.0	11.3	11.7
Teenagers	35.3	40.3	34.1



### Unemployment Rates for Black Teenagers, Adult Males Decline

The overall increase in the jobless rate for adult females from 7.1 percent in June to 7.6 percent in July was reflected in higher unemployment rates for both white and black adult women. The white adult female rate climbed

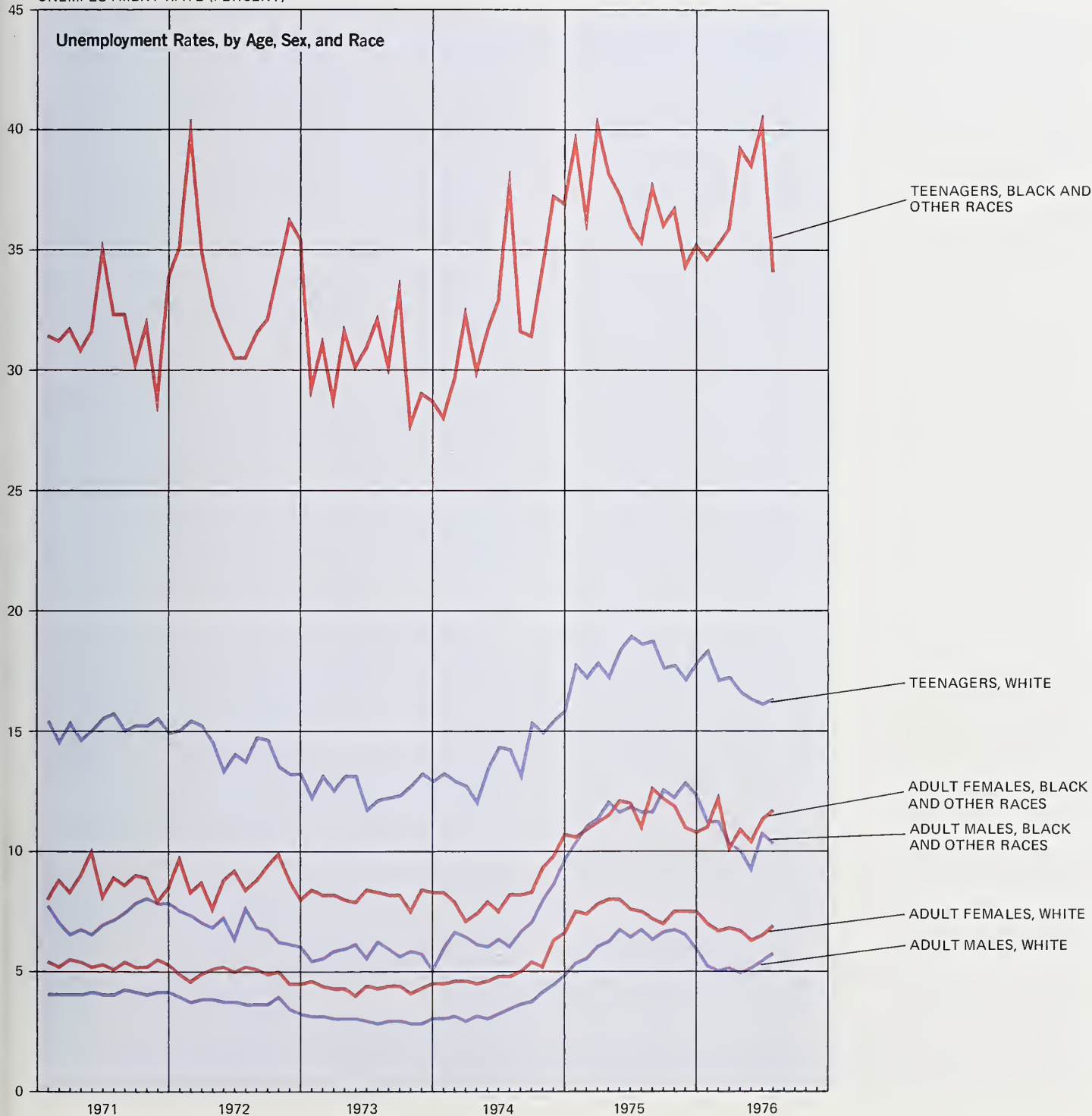
from 6.5 percent to 6.9 percent, while joblessness among black and other adult females rose from 11.3 percent to 11.7 percent.

A decline in black adult male unemployment from 10.7 percent to 10.3 percent coupled with an offsetting rise from 5.4 percent to 5.7 percent in the white adult male jobless rate resulted in a small overall

increase in adult male unemployment from 6 percent to 6.1 percent.

The unemployment rate of black and other nonwhite teenagers dropped from last month's 5-year high of 40.3 percent to 34.1 percent. White teenager unemployment edged up from 16.1 percent to 16.3 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (PERCENT)



### White-Collar Jobless Rate Up 0.4% in July; Blue-Collar Up 0.3%

The overall white-collar unemployment rate climbed from 4.4 percent to 4.8 percent in July, identical to the level of a year ago. Increases in joblessness among clerical workers and managers and administrators (except farm) were the

primary contributors to the rise in white-collar unemployment.

The unemployment rate among blue-collar workers rose from 9.3 percent to 9.6 percent in July. The increase was concentrated among operatives whose jobless rate of 10.1 percent was the highest since January.

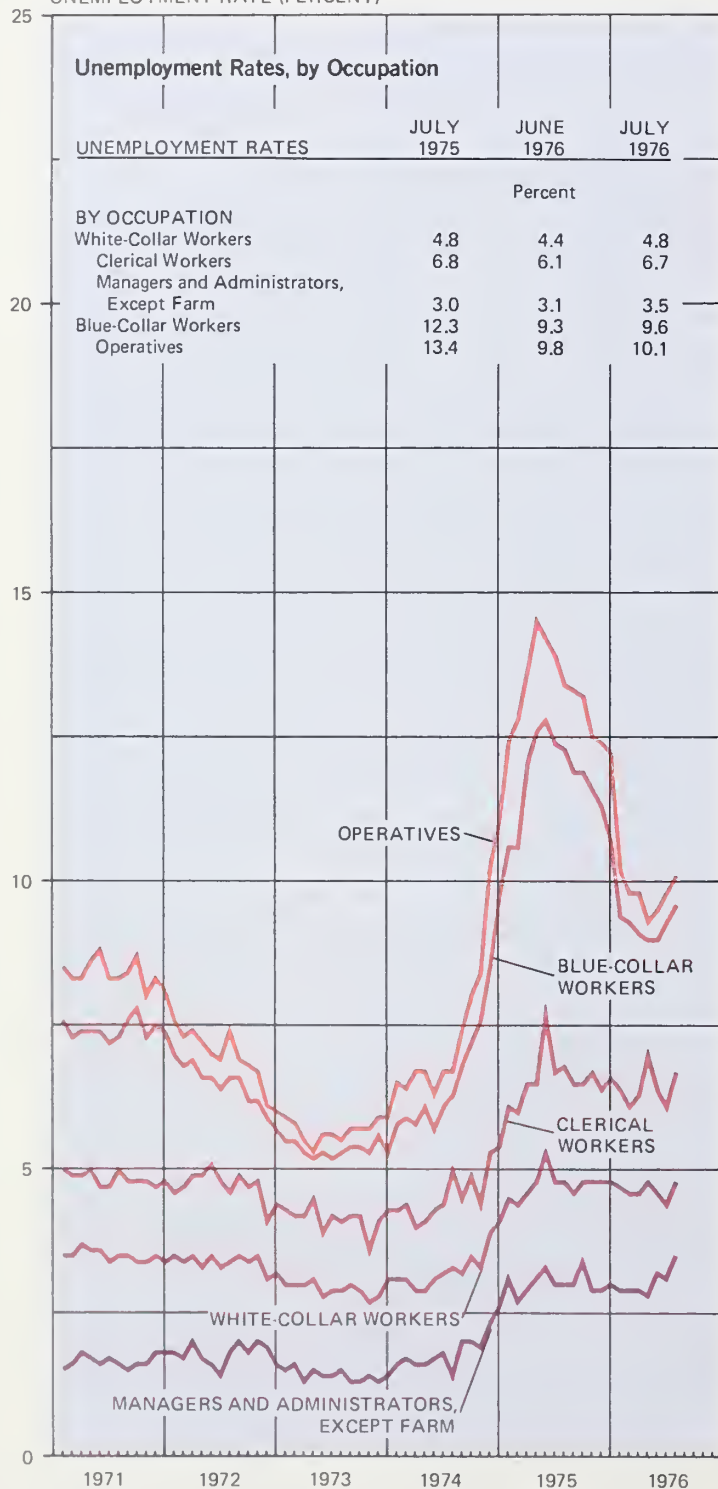
### Jobless Rates Increase for Government and Construction Workers

The increase from 4.2 percent to 4.5 percent in unemployment among government workers was the largest percentage increase among major industry groups in July. The rate in construction increased to 17.7 percent; and the 8.5 percent

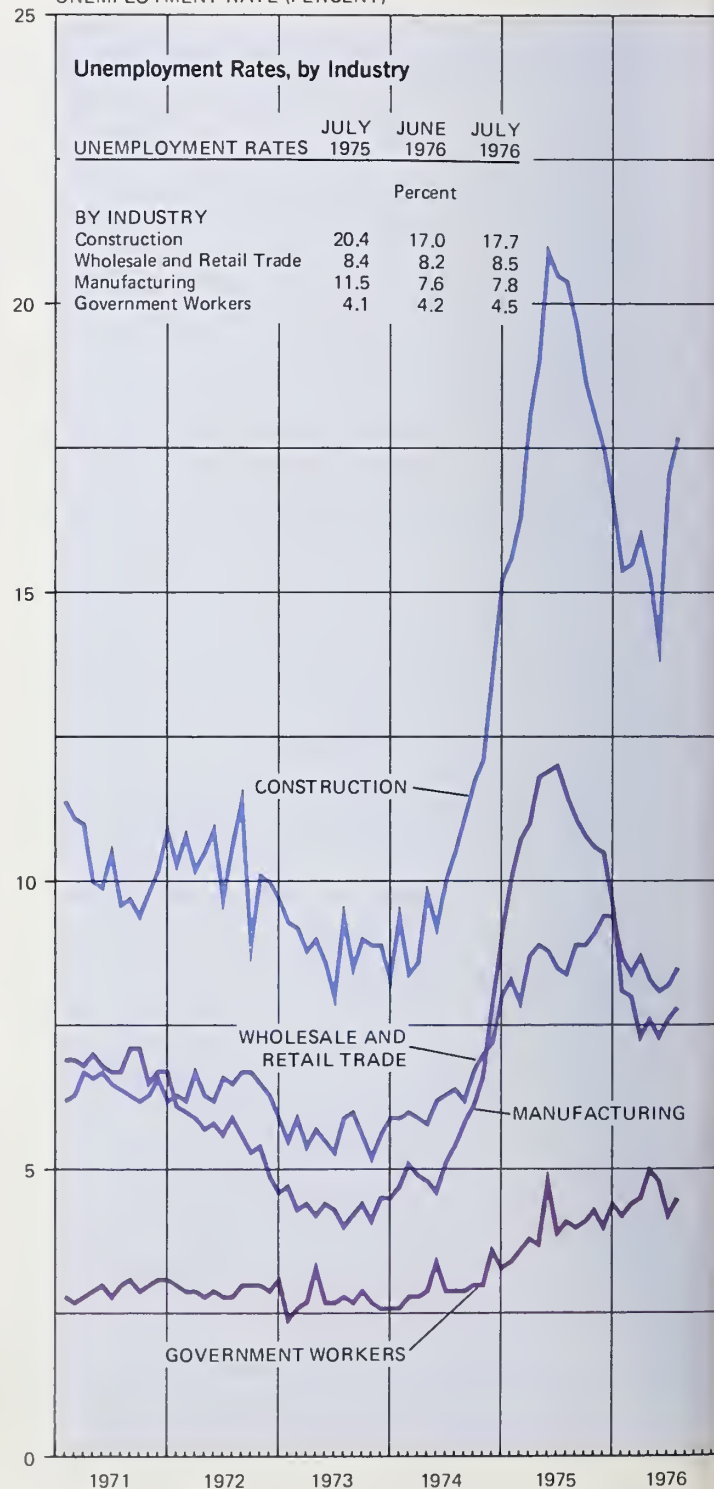
jobless rate in wholesale and retail trade was the highest level since March.

The increased unemployment rate in manufacturing resulted from a sharp rise in joblessness from 7.7 percent to 8.4 percent in the nondurable sector that was partially offset by a decline from 7.5 percent to 7.3 percent in the rate for the durable sector.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (PERCENT)



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (PERCENT)



### Long-Term Jobless Decline; Those Out of Work Under 5 Weeks Up

The number of workers unemployed less than 5 weeks rose by 333,000 (12.7 percent) in July. Also, despite an overall increase of 102,000 workers out of work 15 weeks or more, the number of very long-term unemployed (out of work

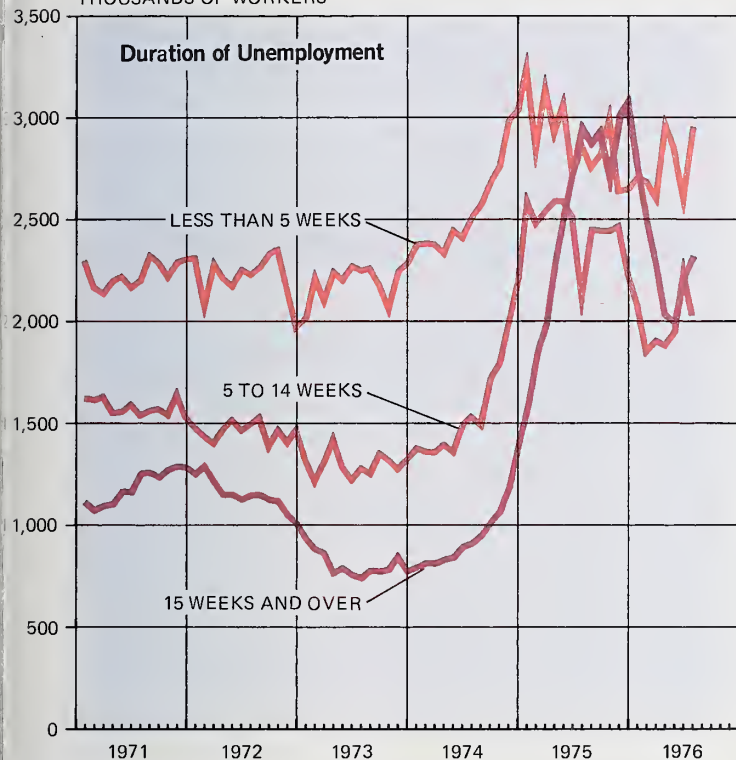
27 weeks or more) declined by 100,000. As a result the average unemployed worker in July had been jobless for 15.8 weeks, down 1.1 weeks from June. The number of workers unemployed 5 to 14 weeks declined 233,000 (10.3 percent), the first drop in this category since April.

### Newspaper Classified Help-Wanted Advertising Increases

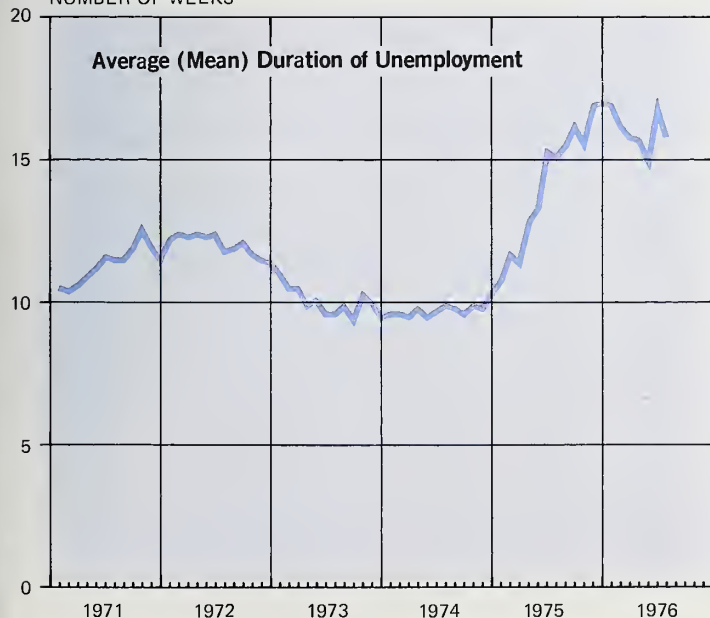
The Index of Help-Wanted Advertising, which measures the volume of help-wanted classified advertising in 51 major U.S. newspapers, rose to 96 in June, an increase of 2 points over May's upward revised level of 94. This upward move-

ment occurred despite an increase from 7.3 percent to 7.5 percent in the unemployment rate from May to June

THOUSANDS OF WORKERS

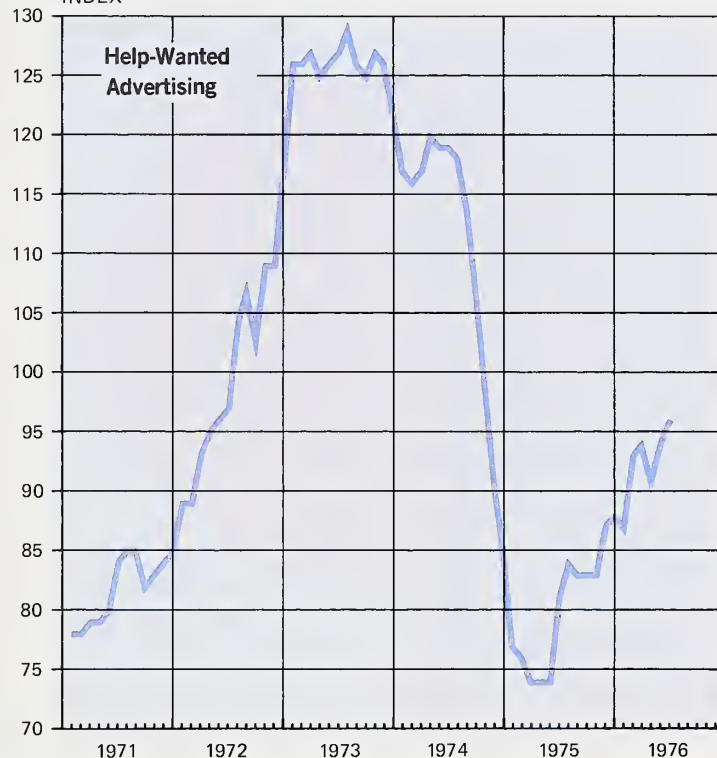


NUMBER OF WEEKS



SOURCE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

INDEX



SOURCE THE CONFERENCE BOARD

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT	JULY 1975	JUNE 1976	JULY 1976
Thousands of Persons			
NUMBER OF WORKERS UNEMPLOYED			
Less Than 5 Weeks	2,868	2,618	2,951
5 to 14 Weeks	2,141	2,261	2,028
15 Weeks and Over	2,954	2,215	2,317
Number of Weeks			
AVERAGE (MEAN) DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT	15.1	16.9	15.8
	JUNE 1975	MAY 1976	JUNE 1976
INDEX OF HELP-WANTED ADVERTISING (Index, 1967=100)	81	94	96



### Visits to Physicians Total 634 Million; Drugs Most Frequent Treatment

Based on a study by the National Center for Health Statistics of physicians in office-based patient care practice, Americans made an estimated 634 million visits to physicians' offices in 1974.\* Data from other studies indicate that almost

70 percent of all ambulatory medical care occurs in physicians' offices. Two of every five of the visits were made to the offices of general and family physicians.

Drug therapy was the major treatment or service administered. In 6 out of 10 visits some form of drug was ordered or dispensed.

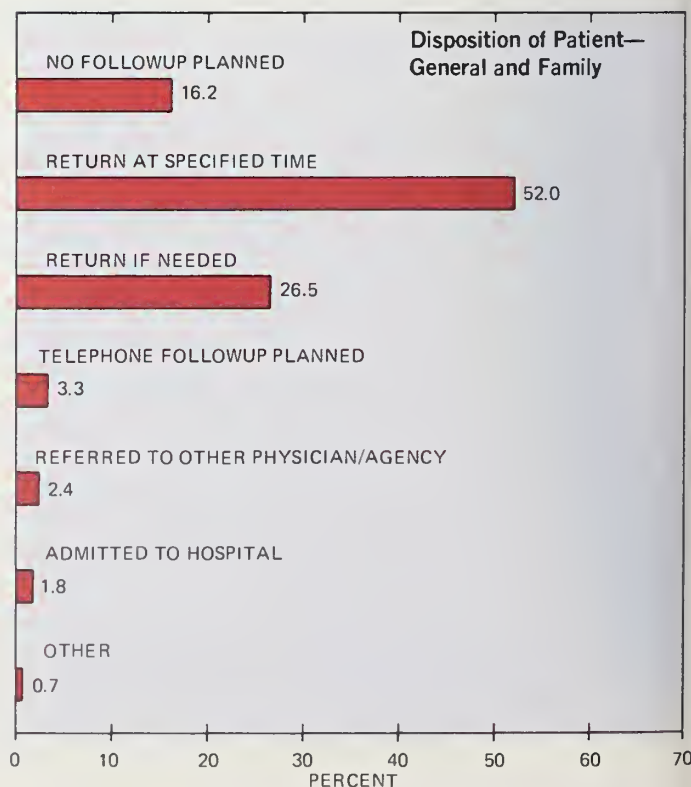
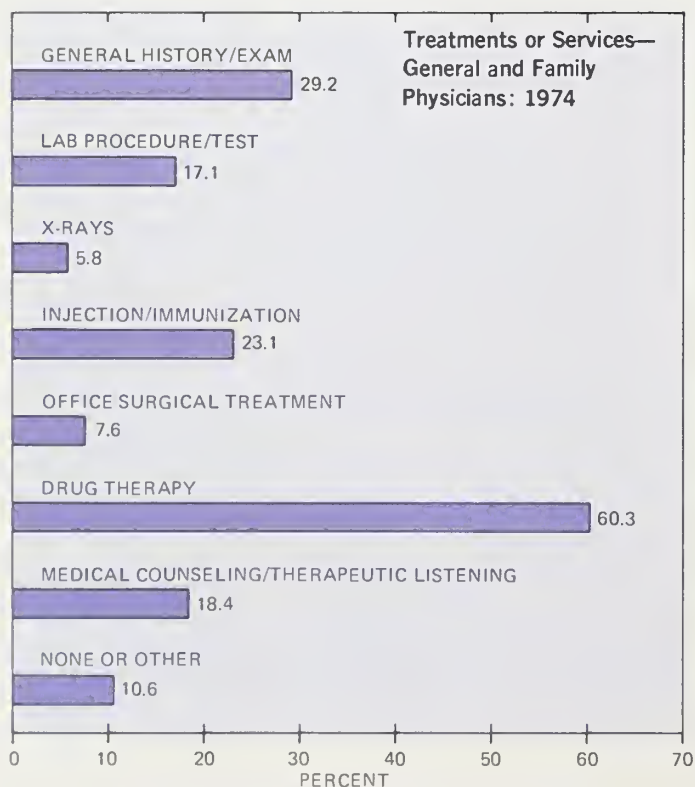
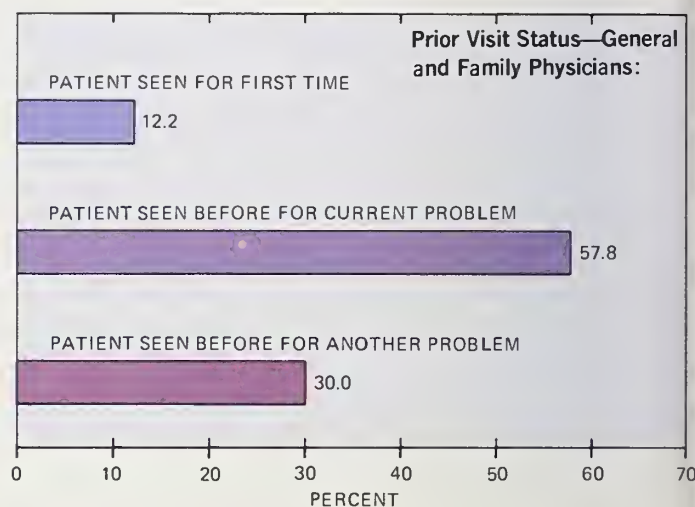
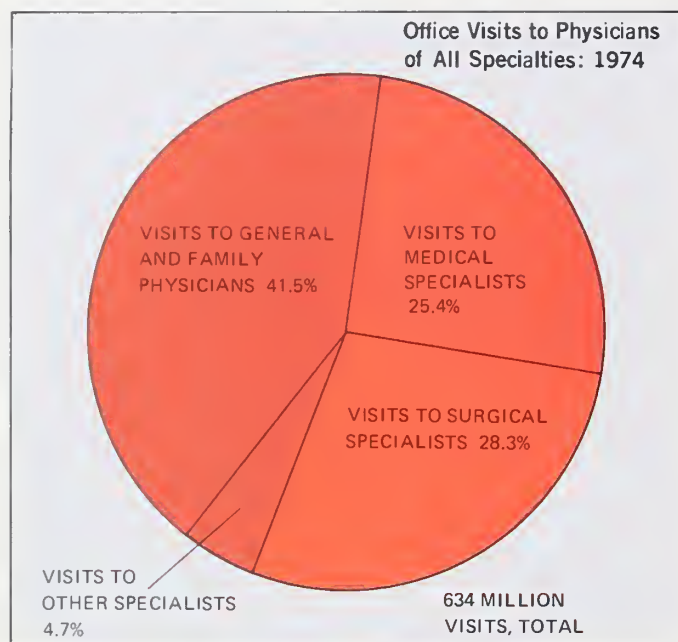
Services such as "counseling" and "listening", while

difficult to quantify and therefore probably dramatically underestimated, were reported for 18 percent of the visits.

Some form of followup was planned in at least 8 out of 10 cases and only 2 percent of visits ended in hospital admission. The low referral rate (2.4 percent) supports the contention that general and family physicians

are primary-care providers in that they typically give patients almost all their medical care.

\*Excludes physicians practicing in Alaska and Hawaii, those physicians whose specialties are anesthesiology, pathology, and radiology, and all physicians in government service.



SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

# the elderly

The older population, defined here as persons 65 years old and over, has been growing much faster than the total population and now comprises 1 of every 10 persons in the United States. It is already a major segment of our population and is expected to continue to grow in numbers and relative size, possibly for several decades.

The graphic presentations of this section provide important background information on the older population. Charts are included on numbers and proportions of older persons in the population, sex composition, geographic distribution, social and economic characteristics, and the quality of life, including health and health services. To provide some historical and analytical perspective on this population group, charts and statistics are also included on the past and future size of the older population, particularly in relation to changes in the total population. Charts and statistics are presented on such social and economic topics as marital status and living arrangements, institutional residence, nativity and parentage, education and illiteracy, labor force participation and major occupation, income and poverty, voter participation, and crime victimization.

Most of the statistics in this section are taken from two Bureau of the Census reports—*Current Population Reports*, Series P-23, No. 57, and Series P-23, No. 59—entitled, respectively, "Social and Economic Characteristics of the Older Population: 1974" and "Demographic Aspects of Aging and the Older Population in the

United States." Some of the data in these reports have been updated to 1975. Both of these reports relied partly on material available from other government agencies, and the appropriate sources are cited in the two publications.

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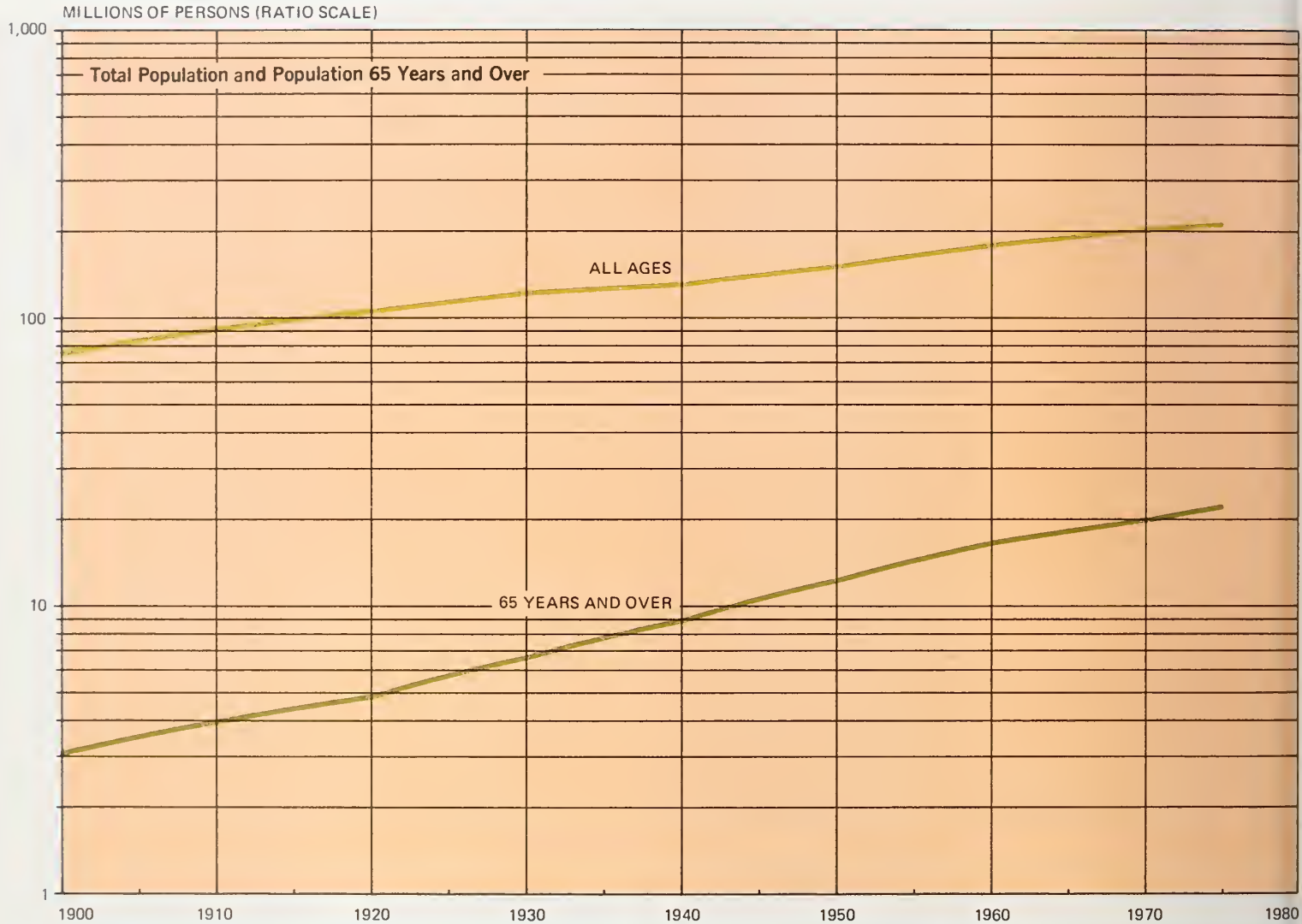
Persons 65 Years and Over Receiving Veterans' Benefits: June 30, 1974 38

### Population Over 65 4% in 1900, 10% in 1975

The population 65 years old and over has increased at a rate more than twice that of the total population since 1900. The number of elderly Americans increased from 3 million (4 percent of the population) in 1900 to 22

million (10 percent of the total population) in 1975.

The female population 65 and over grew more rapidly than the male. Their numbers were quite similar in the earlier decades of this century, but women 65 and over now outnumber men in the same age category, 13.2 million to 9.2 million.



POPULATION	1900	1920	1940	1960	1975
Millions of Persons					
Population, All Ages	76.1	106.5	132.1	180.7	*213.6
Population, 65 Years and Over	3.1	4.9	9.0	16.7	22.4
Males	1.6	2.5	4.4	7.5	9.2
Females	1.5	2.4	4.6	9.1	13.2

Note: Detailed may not add to totals because of independent rounding.  
\*Estimated.



**Percentage of Women Over 65 Increases Faster Than Men**

The proportion of American women who are 65 years or over nearly tripled from 4.1 percent in 1900 to 12.1 percent in 1975. During the same period, the percentage of older men grew from 4 percent of the male population to 8.8 percent.

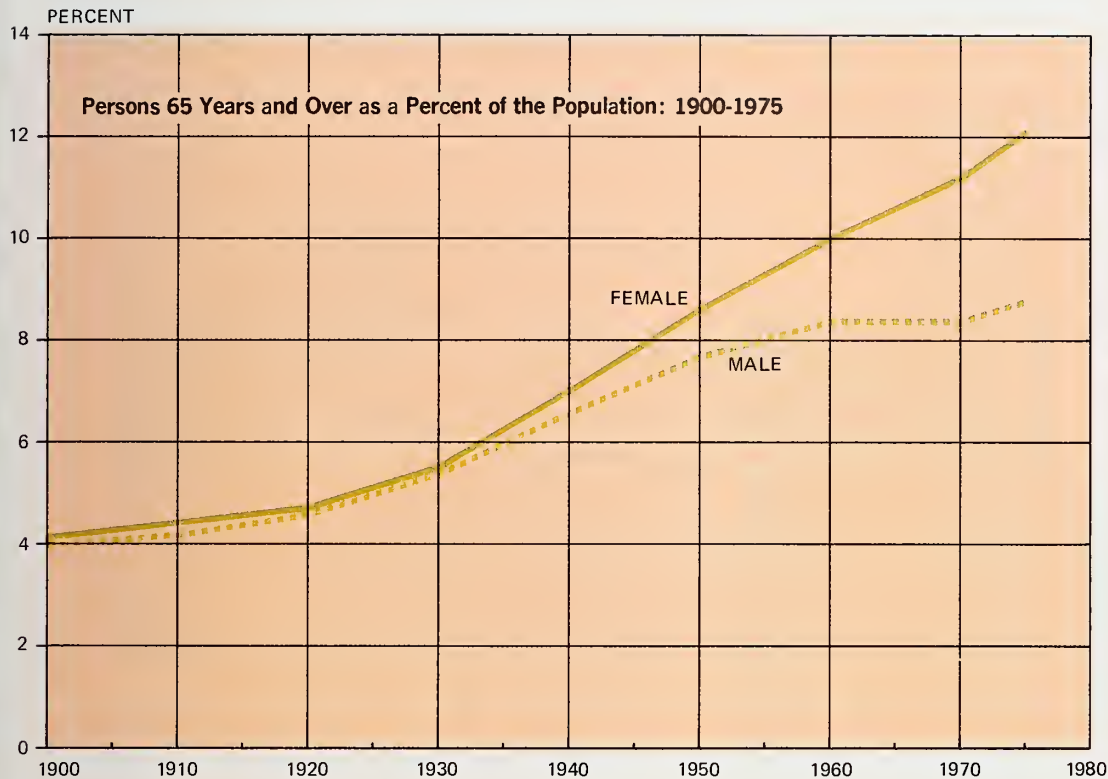
**'Baby Boom' Group Will Spur Over-65 Total in Year 2010**

Projections of the population 65 and over into the 21st century indicate an unprecedented period of growth between 2010 and 2030.

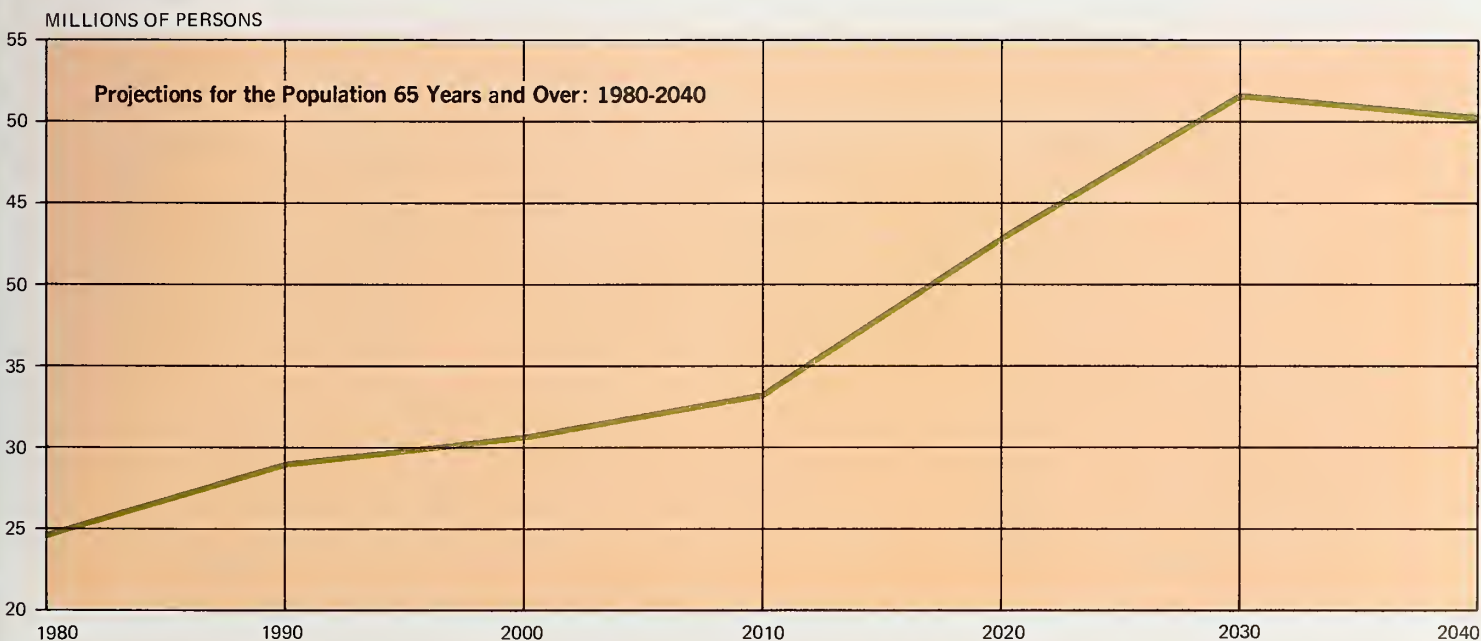
The number of elderly may reach 33.2 million by 2010 and continue to climb to

51.6 million in 2030, reflecting the attainment of age 65 by the post-World War II, two-decade baby boom.

The population in this age group is then projected to decline over the next decade (2030 to 2040) to 50.3 million, largely because of the drop in the number of births between 1965 and 1975.



PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION	1900	1940	1975
Females, 65 Years and Over	4.1	7.0	12.1
Males, 65 Years and Over	4.0	6.6	8.8

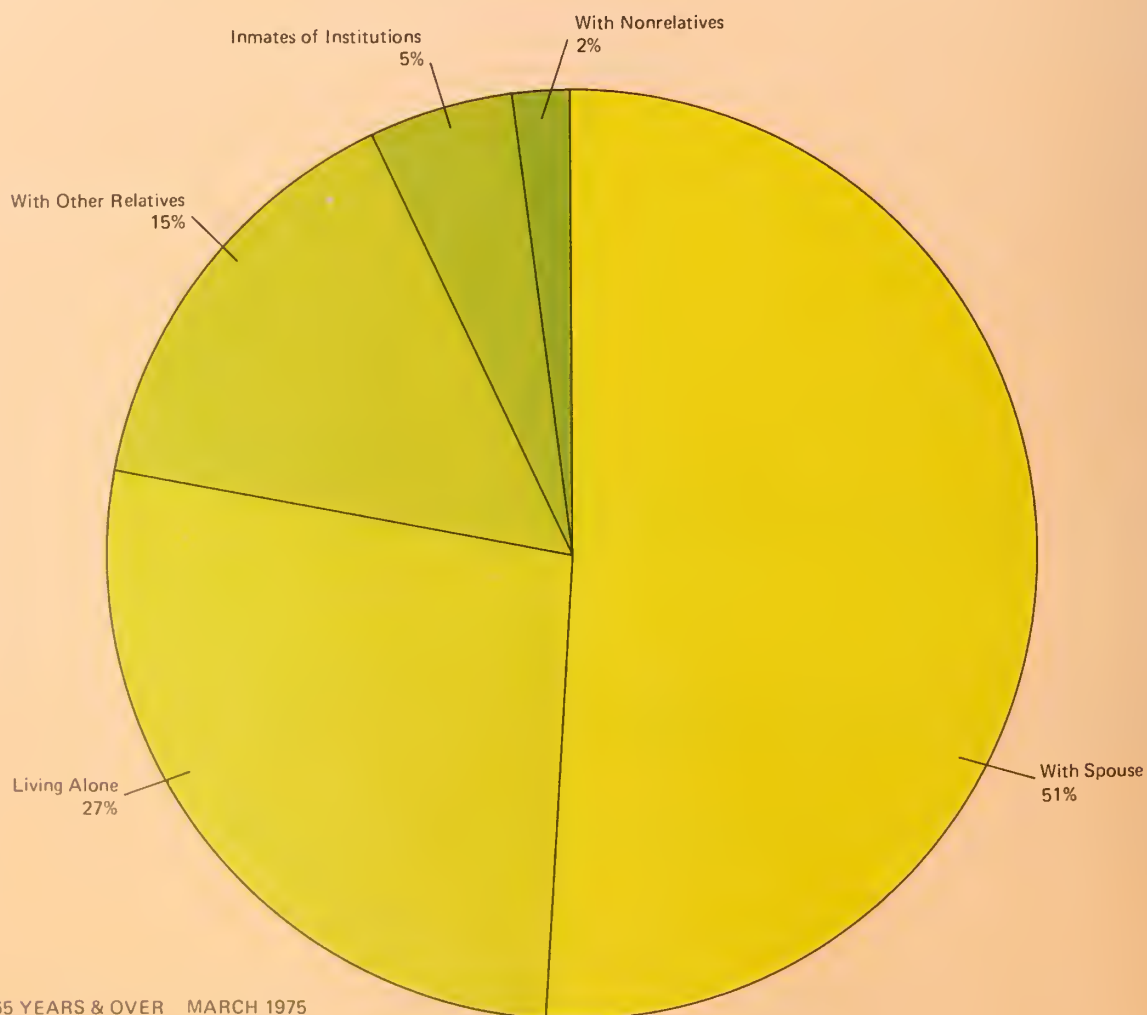


### 66% of All Elderly Live With Spouse or Other Relatives

Slightly more than half of all elderly Americans were living in households with their spouses in 1975. More than one quarter, or approximately 6 million persons 65 years and over, lived alone. Contrary to the commonly

held preconception that many older persons are institutionalized, only 1 in 20 was an inmate of an institution. The remaining 17 percent lived with relatives other than their spouses, or with nonrelatives.

Living Arrangements of Persons 65 Years and Over: 1975



PERSONS 65 YEARS & OVER MARCH 1975

	Thousands of Persons
TOTAL	22,211
Living With Spouse	11,405
Living Alone	6,008
Living With Other Relatives	3,217
Inmates of Institutions	1,088
Living With Nonrelatives	493

### Most Elderly Men Are Married; Most Women Are Widows

Families headed by a person 65 years old and over tend to be small. About four out of five such families in 1975 consisted of just two persons. Another 13 percent consisted of three persons.

The most common marital status among elderly men is

to be married, with wife present. Among women, the most common state is widowhood, because men are usually older than their wives and have higher mortality rates.

About half (52 percent) of the older women were widowed in 1975, compared with 14 percent of the men.

The proportions of elderly men who were divorced or who had never married were similar

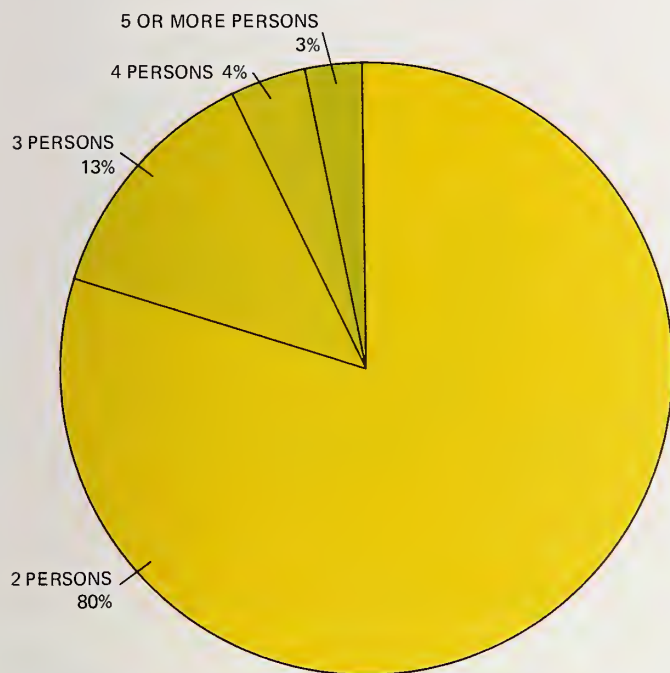
to corresponding proportions of older women.

About 8 out of 10 of the 1 million persons 65 years old and over who lived in institutions in 1970 were in homes for the aged. Twice as many women as men were in institutions, reflecting their greater incidence in homes for the aged, as well as their predominance among the older

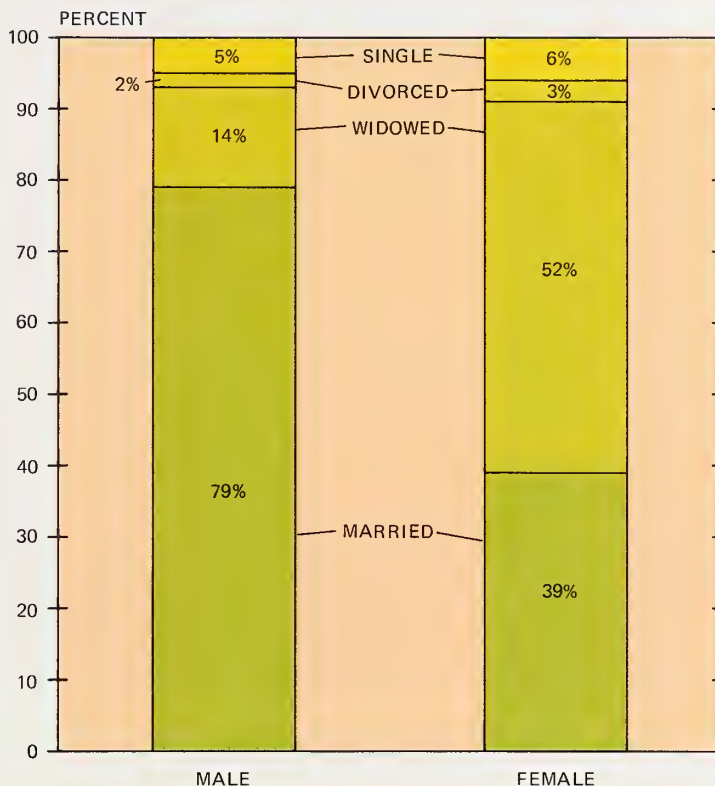
population. Approximately 16 percent of the older male institutionalized population was in mental hospitals compared with 9 percent of elderly women.

NOTE: Nursing homes are included in "homes for the aged and dependent."

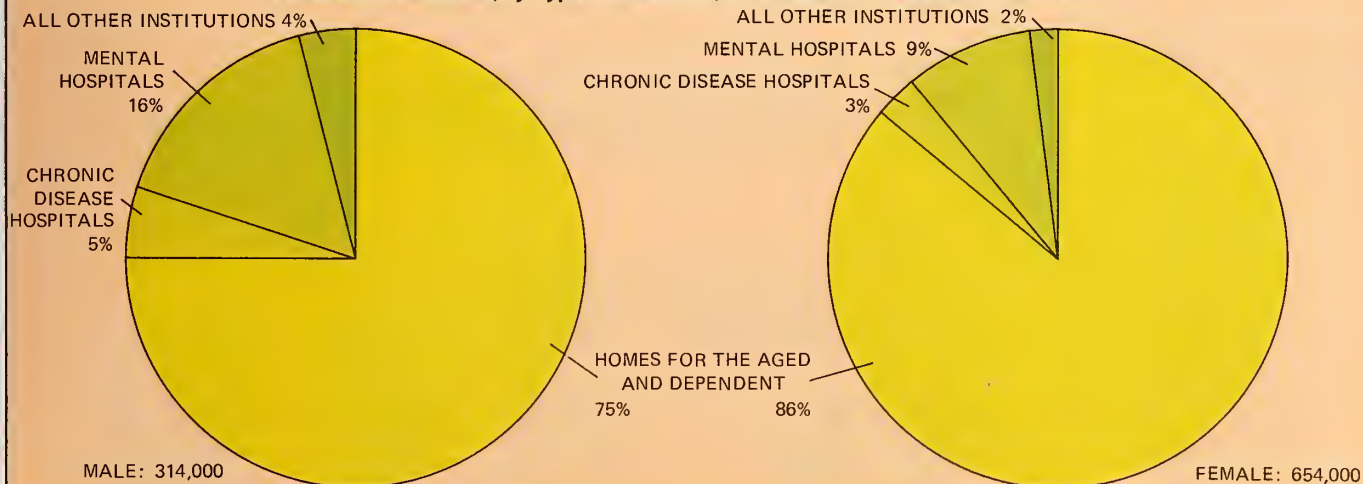
Size of Families With Head 65 Years and Over: 1975



Marital Status of Persons 65 Years and Over: 1975



Inmates of Institutions, by Type of Institution, for Persons 65 Years and Over: 1970





### 64% of Elderly Live in Metropolitan Areas; Few Movers

In 1970, the percentage of foreign-born persons among the older population (15 percent or 3.1 million persons) was three times as great as the foreign-born portion of the total U.S. population. While native-born persons of native parentage were predom-

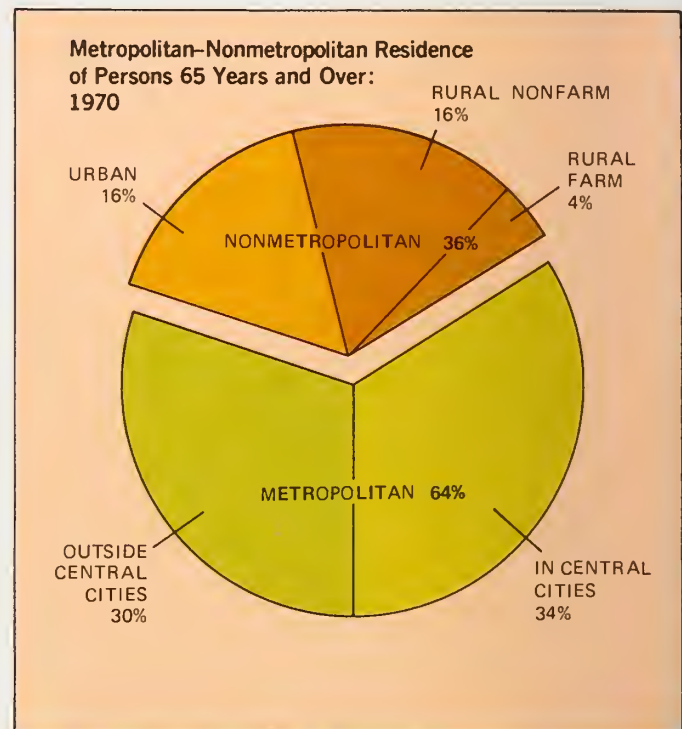
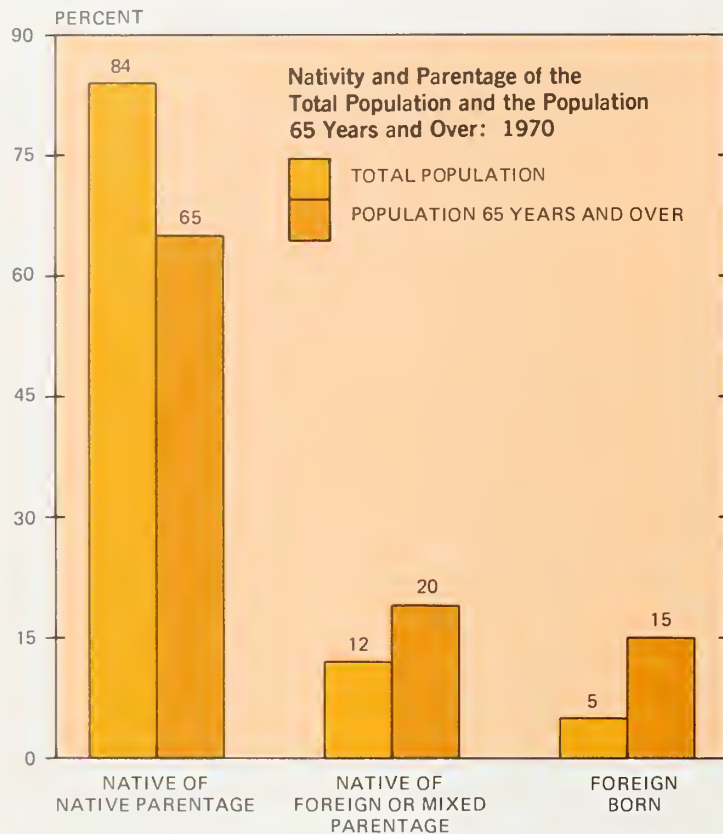
inant in both the total population and the population 65 years and over, the percentage was higher in the total population—84 percent compared to 65 percent of the elderly.

Two out of three persons 65 years and over lived in metropolitan areas in 1970. There were nearly as many older persons living in the central cities of these metropolitan areas (34 percent)

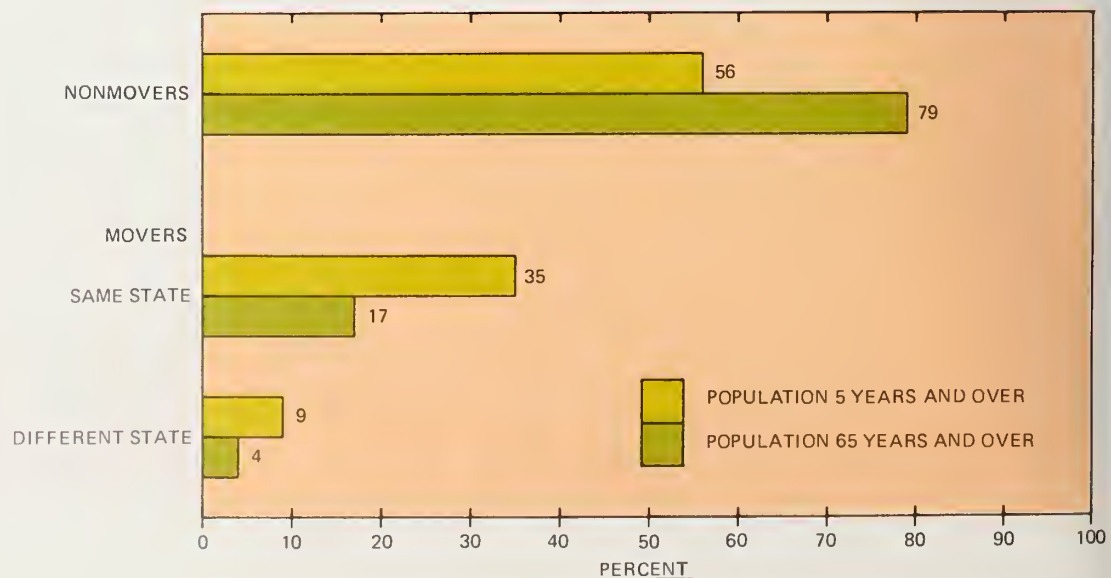
as there were living in all nonmetropolitan areas combined (36 percent).

The population 65 years and over is less mobile than the total population. Between 1970 and 1975, the older population changed residence at half the rate of the total population. However, more than 4 million persons 65 and

over (21 percent of the older population) did move during that 5-year period; most of them remained within the same State.



### Mobility of the Population Between March 1970 and March 1975



## Over-65 Age Group Has More Schooling Than in Past Years

The population 65 years old and over showed improvements in educational attainment between 1960 and 1975. This change is a reflection of the increasing educational levels, at younger ages, of persons entering the 65-and-over age range.

(For the most part the older population had completed their formal education several decades ago). More specifically, the higher educational levels of the elderly resulted from a lower percentage of persons ending their education at the elementary level and higher proportions going on to graduate from both

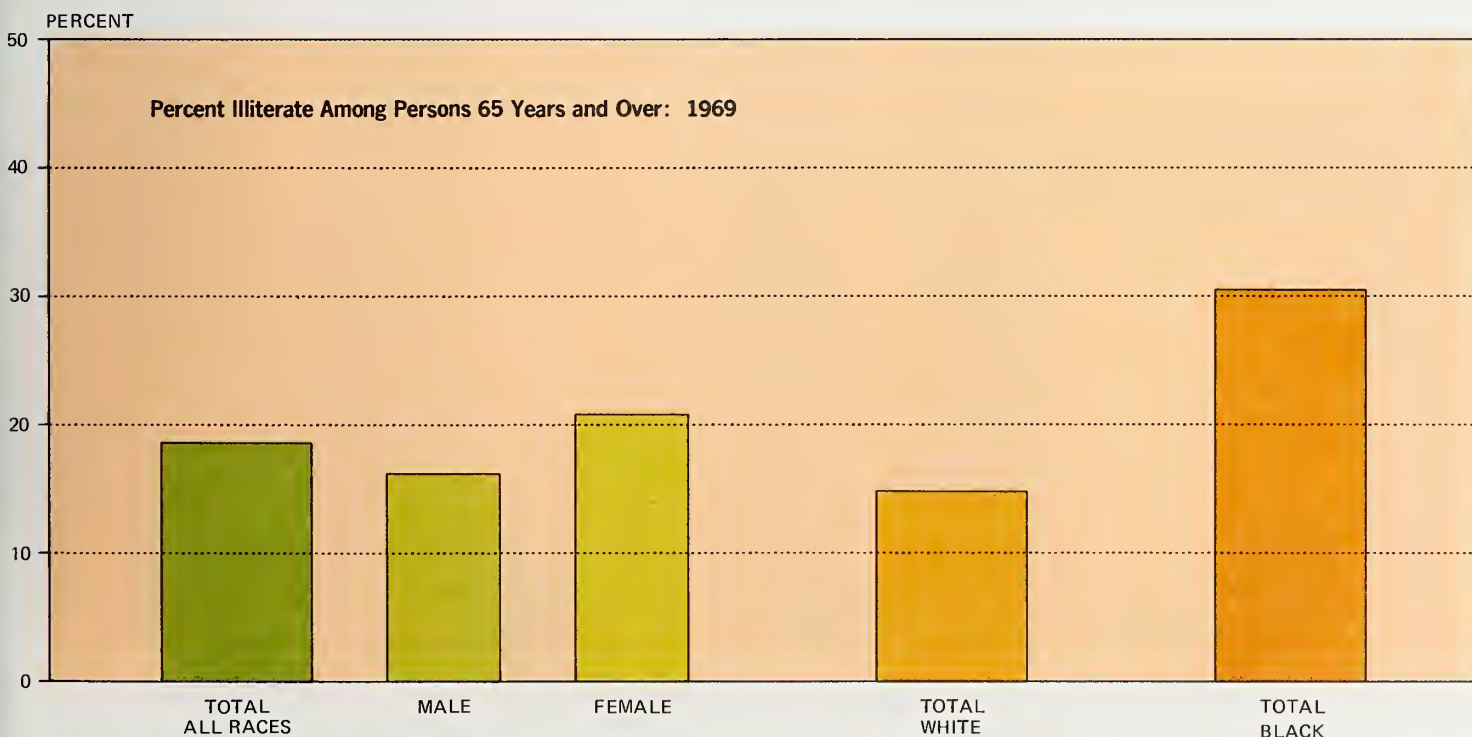
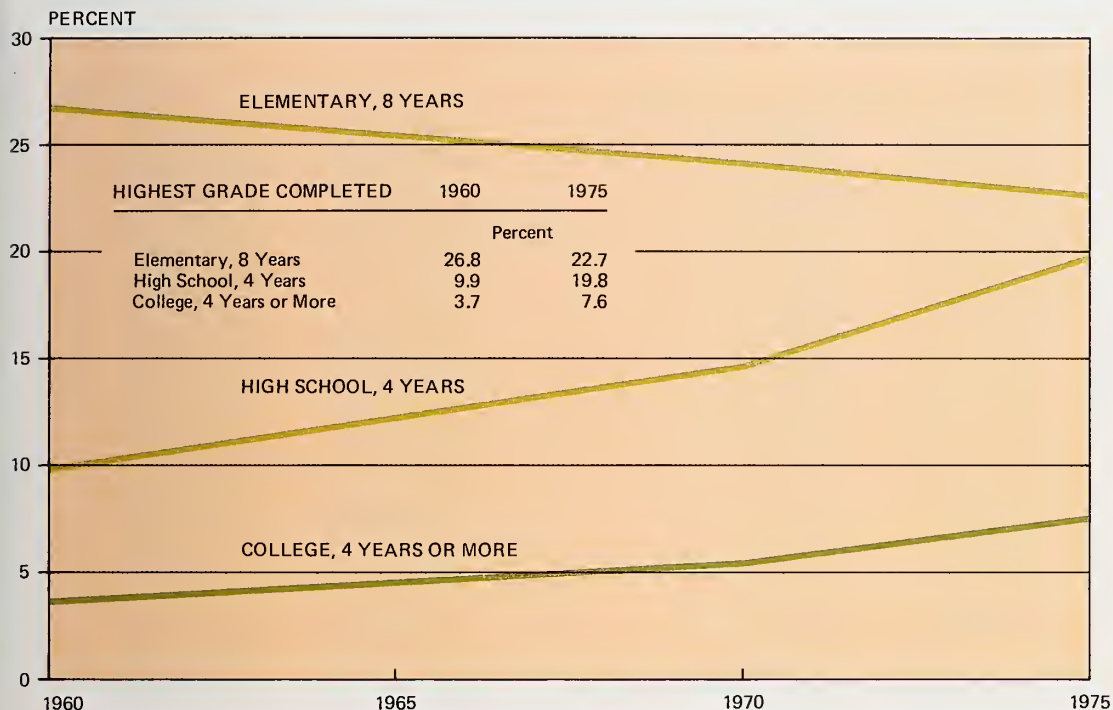
high school and college.

In 1960, 27 percent of persons in this age group had completed their education with 8 years of school, compared with 23 percent in 1975. Conversely, the percentage of high school and college graduates doubled over the same 15-year period.

The most recent survey on literacy (1969) indicated that nearly 19 per-

cent of the 3.5 million persons 65 years and over with less than a sixth grade education were illiterate, that is, unable to read and write in any language. (The survey, by definition, included in the literate category all persons having a sixth grade education or more). Older women were somewhat more likely to be illiterate than older men.

## Highest Grade Completed by Persons 65 Years and Over: Selected Years



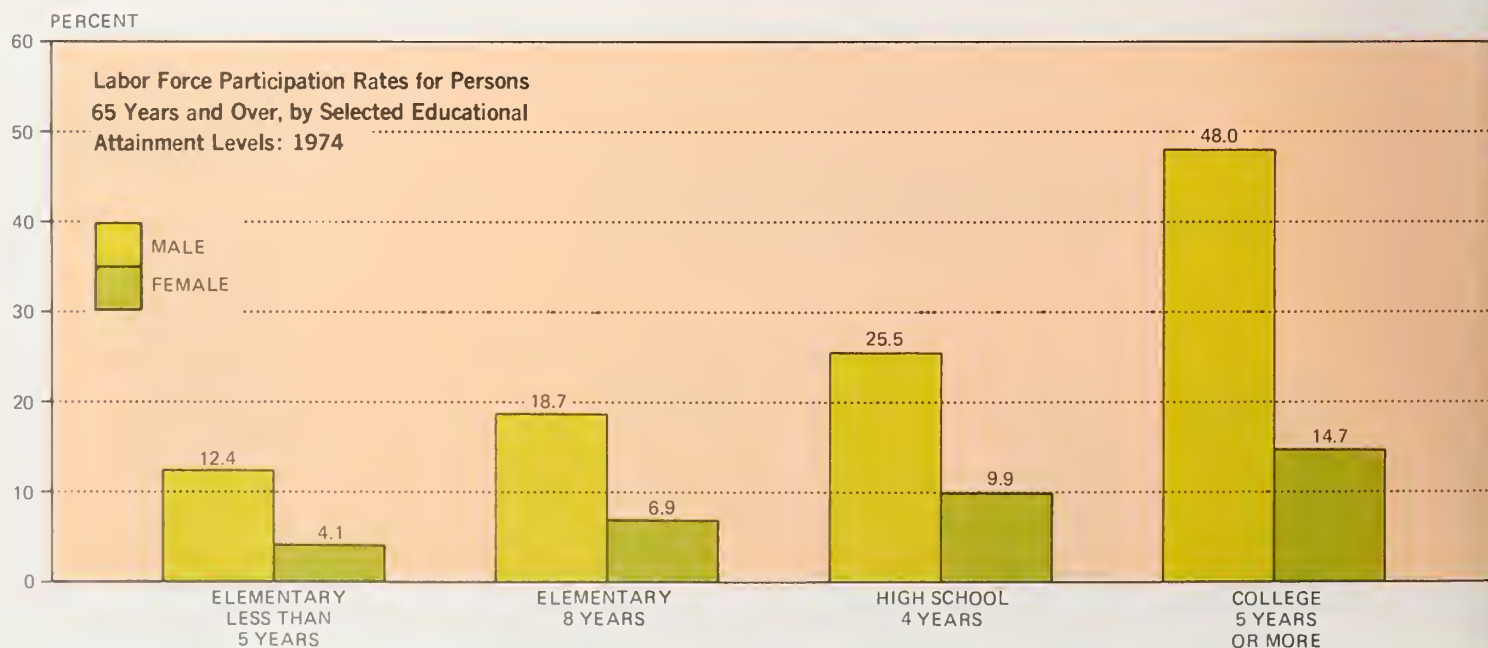
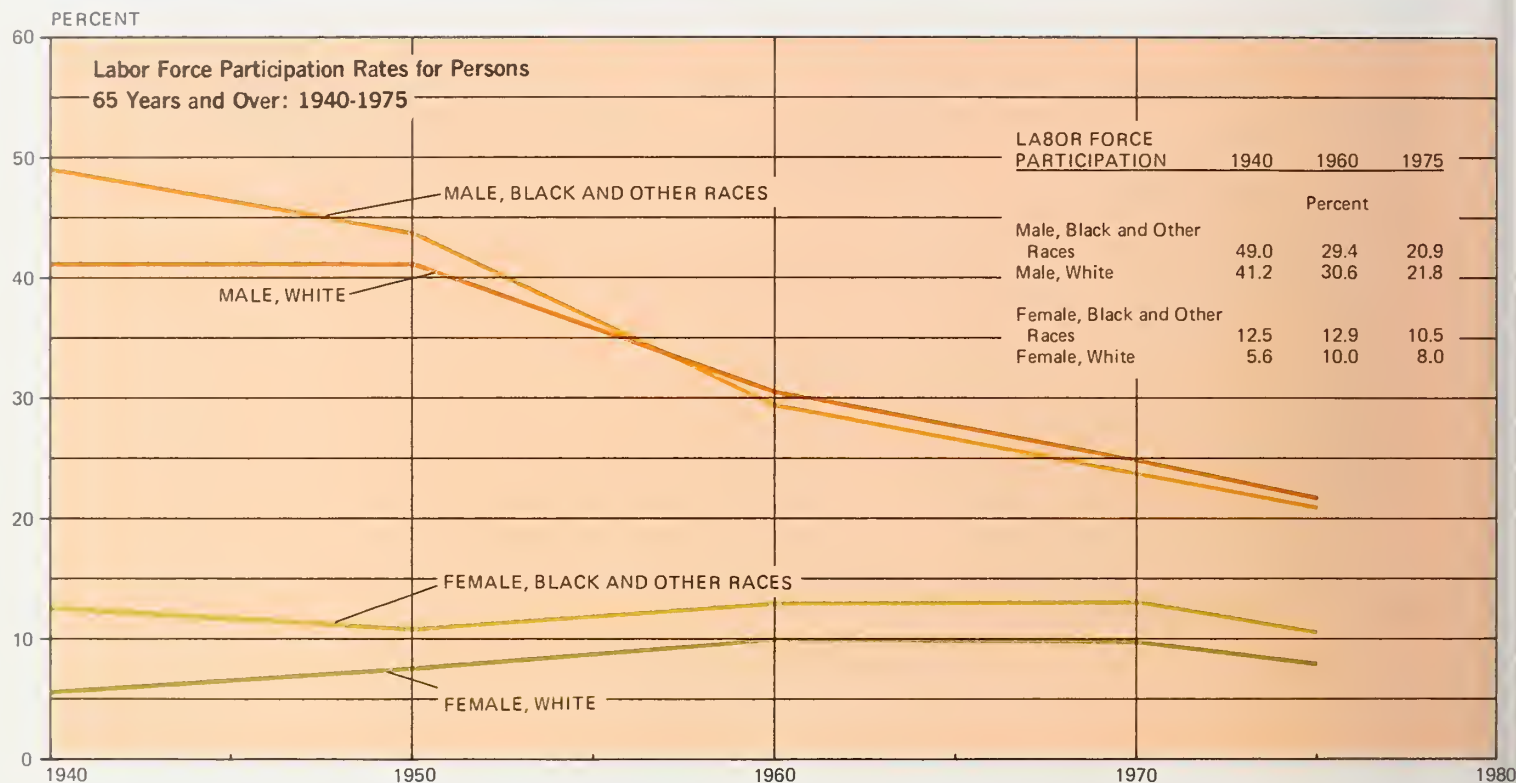
### Employed Elderly Men Decline as Retirement Tends To Come Sooner

Labor force participation rates for men 65 years and over have been declining, reflecting an increasing tendency over the years toward earlier retirement. In 1940, about 49 percent of older black and other race males, and 41.2 percent of

elderly white males were in the labor force, compared with 20.9 percent and 21.8 percent in 1975.

During the same 35-year period, labor force participation rates among older women fluctuated. For blacks and other races, participation decreased overall from 12.5 percent in 1940 to 10.5 percent in 1975. For whites, the rate reflected an overall

increase from 5.6 percent in 1940 to 8 percent in 1975.





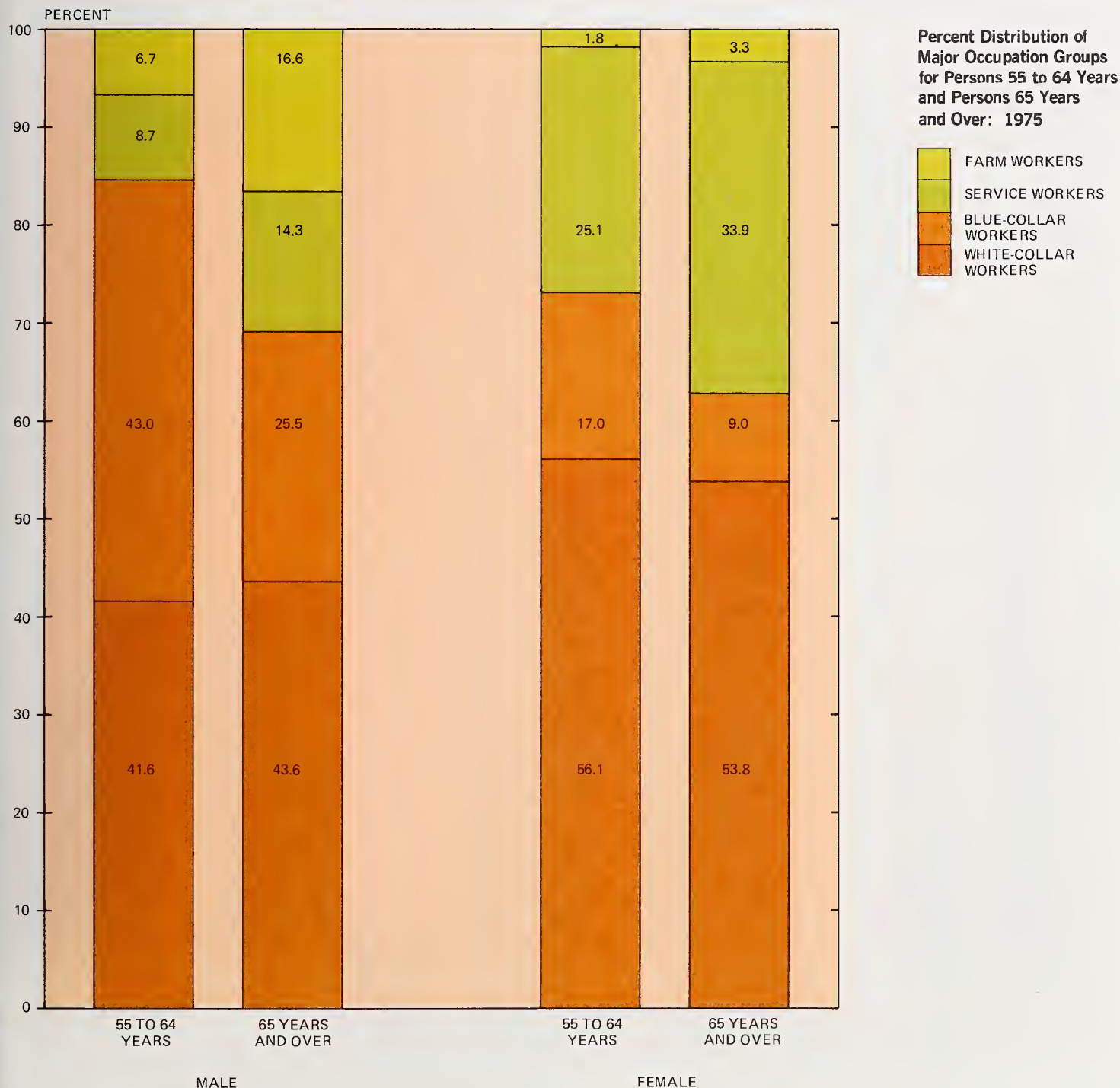
### Elderly Hold More White-Collar Jobs Than Any Others

Men and women 65 years and over were employed in greater numbers as white-collar workers than any other of the four major occupation groups in 1975. About 44 percent of the employed men and almost 54 percent of the women were in white-collar jobs.

Within this category, men were primarily managers and administrators, and women were clerical and kindred workers. Blue-collar occupations were second for elderly men (nearly 26 percent), and service occupations were second for elderly women (approximately 34 percent).

While the proportions of white-collar workers were similar among men 55 to 64

years and men 65 years and over, the percent of blue-collar workers was considerably higher for the 55-to-64-year group—43 percent, compared to less than 26 percent for the older age group. Only 7 percent of the men 55 to 64 years old were farm workers, compared to 17 percent of men 65 years and over.



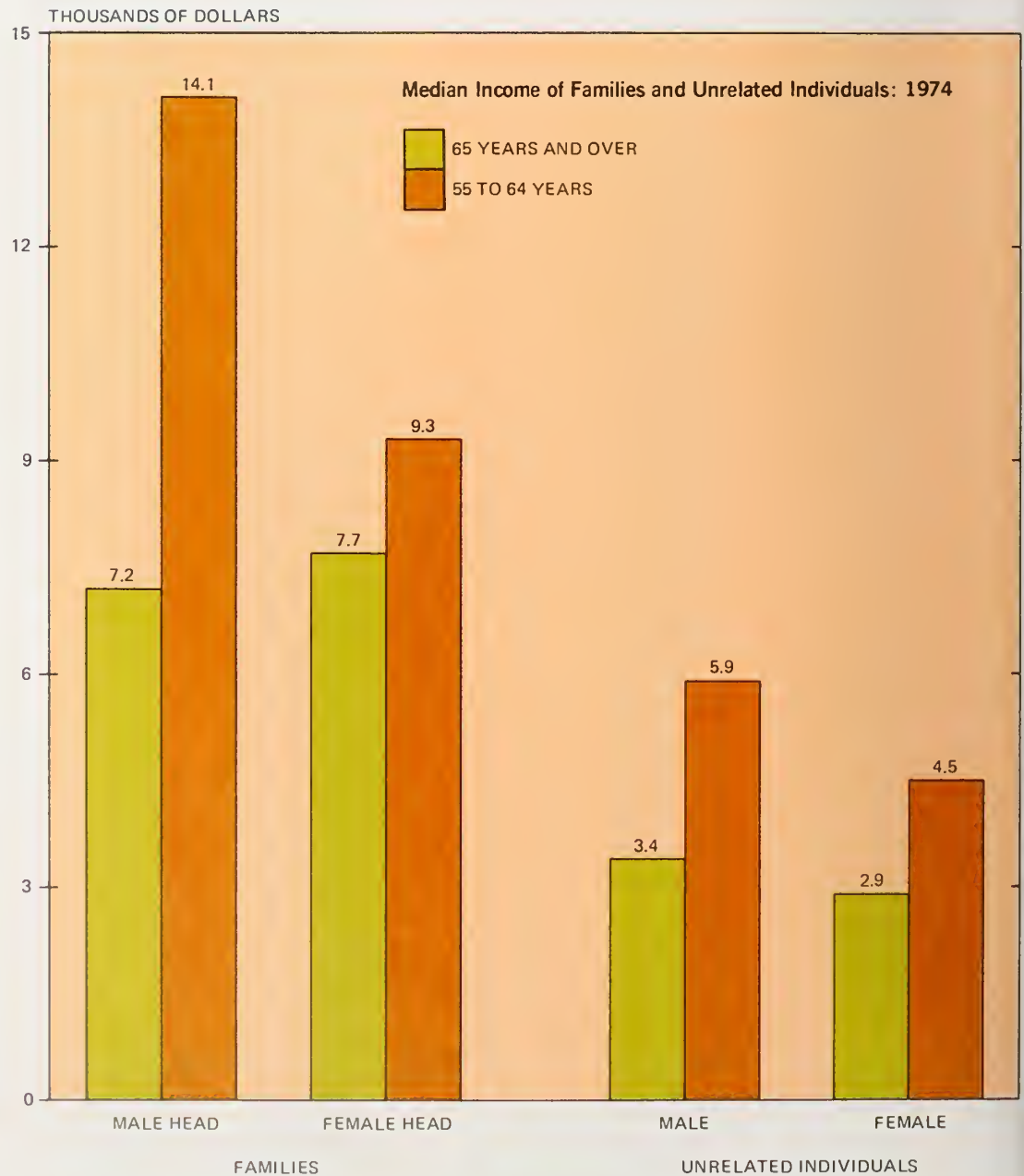
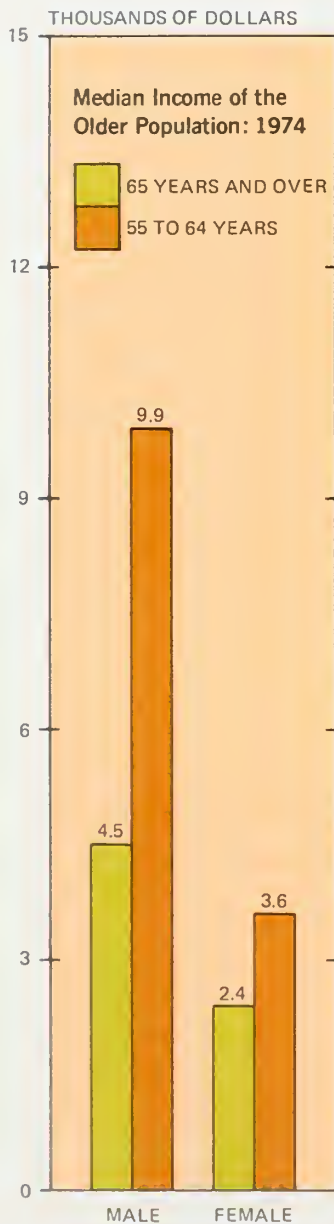
### Men Over 65 Have Less Than Half the Income of Men 55 to 64 Years Old

Men 65 and over had a 1974 median income of about \$4,500, nearly double the \$2,400 median income of women of the same age, but less than half the \$9,900 income of men 55 to 64 years old. The median income for women in the 55-to-64 age group was

approximately 50 percent higher than that of women 65 years and over.

Families headed by men 55 to 64 years old had a median income almost twice that of those headed by men 65 years and over—about \$14,100 compared with \$7,200. Those families headed by women 55 to 64 years old also had higher median incomes than those headed by

older women but the difference was not as pronounced—about \$9,300 compared with \$7,700.



## More Low-Income Elderly Reside in Nonmetropolitan Areas

The proportions of persons 65 years and over living below the poverty level in 1974 varied within different population groups. Older persons living in nonmetropolitan areas in 1974 were more likely than metropolitan residents to be below the

low-income level—20 percent compared to 13 percent. Women 65 years and over were more likely than men in that age group to be living below the poverty level—18 percent of elderly women compared to 12 percent of older men. By race, a considerably larger proportion of elderly blacks (36 percent) were living below the low-income level

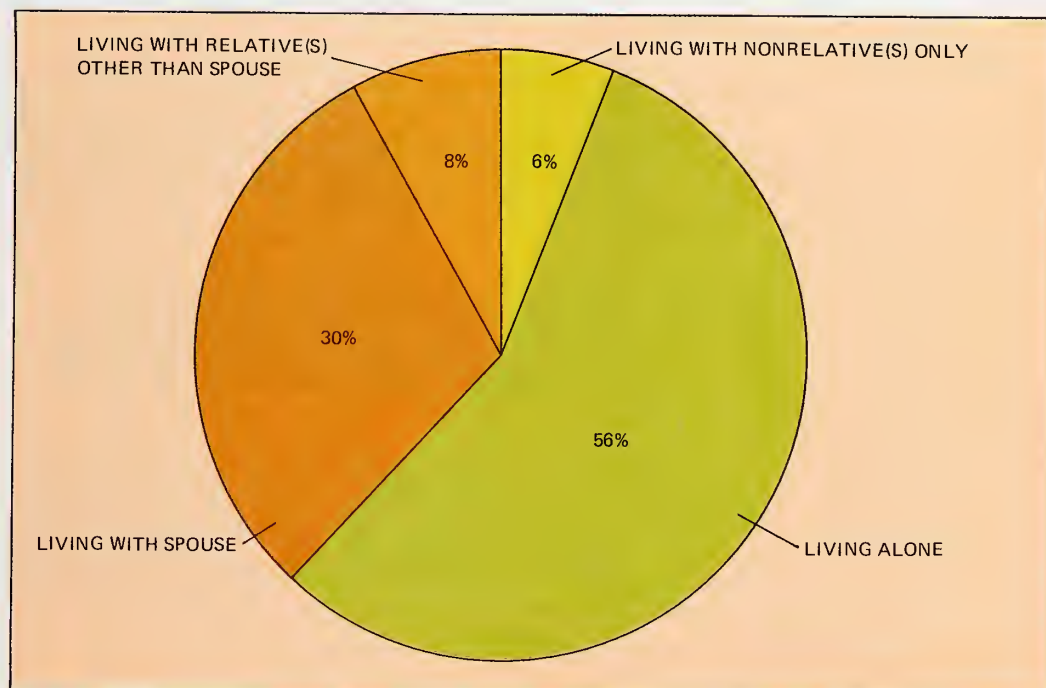
than elderly whites (14 percent).

More than half of all persons 65 and over who were below the low-income level in 1974 lived alone. Another 6 percent lived with one or more persons unrelated to them. Thus, less than two-fifths (38 percent) of the older population lived in families, that is, with one

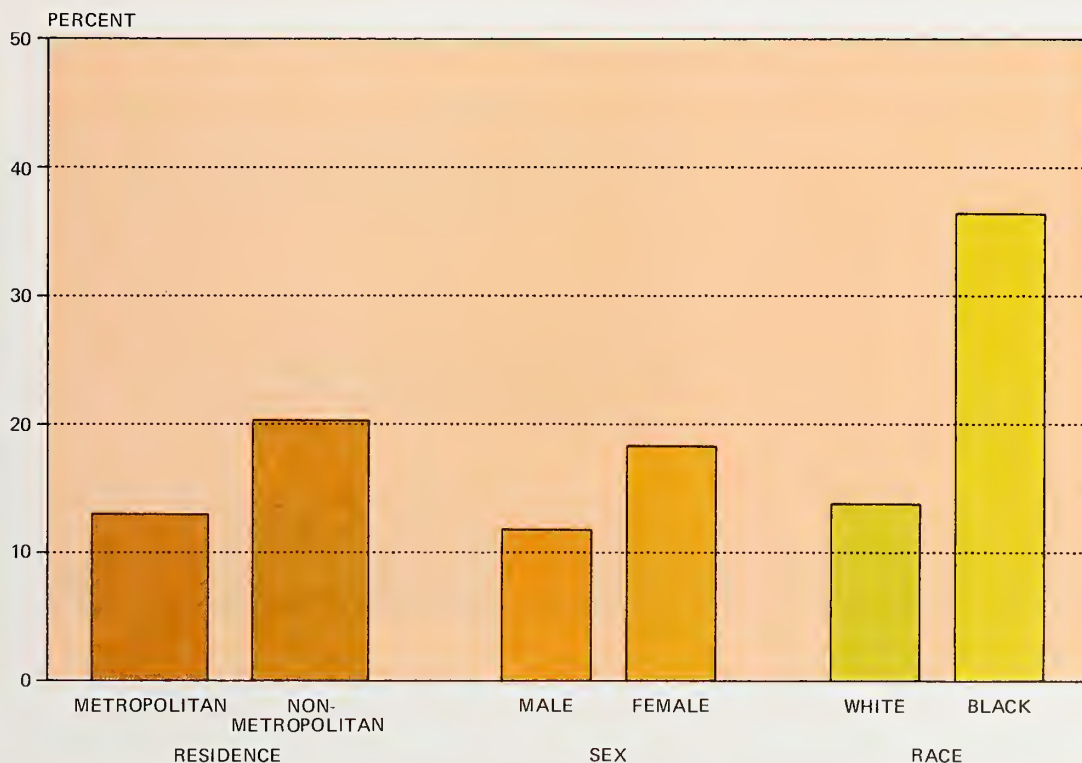
or more persons related to them.

Three out of ten elderly persons below the low-income level lived with their spouse.

## Living Arrangements of Persons 65 Years and Over, Below the Poverty Level: 1974



## Low-Income Rates of Persons 65 Years and Over: 1974





### Elderly Men Voting Rate Higher Than Others in 1972 Election

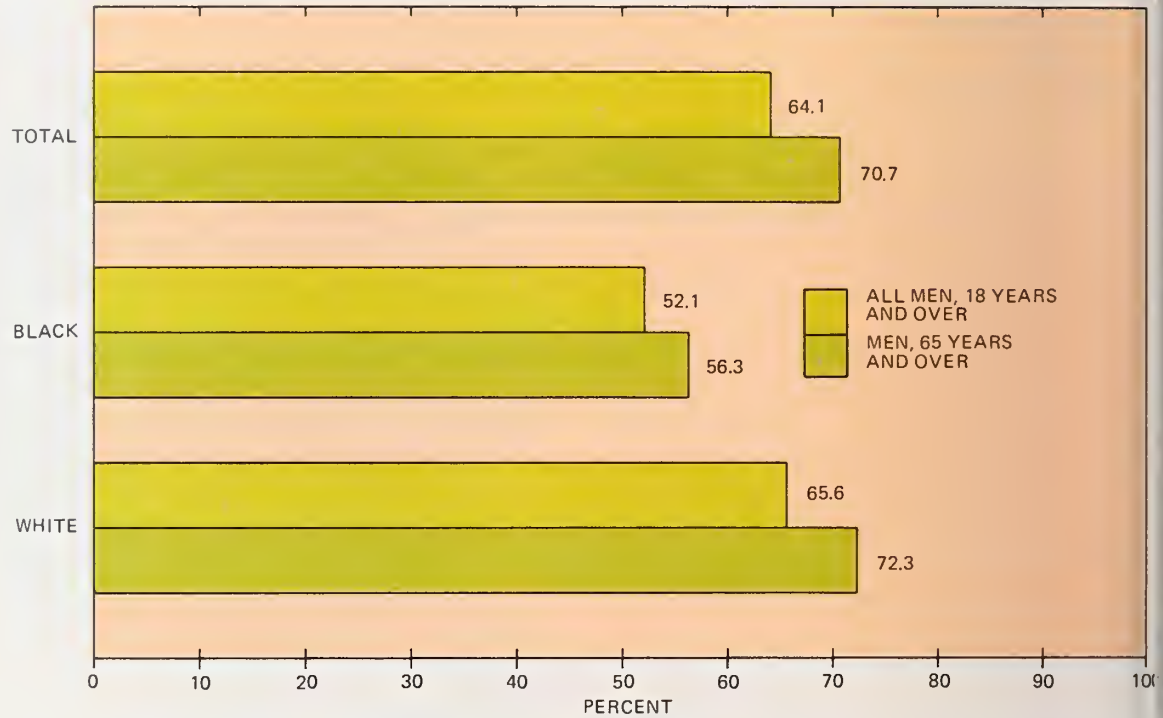
Men 65 and over had higher voter participation rates in the Presidential election of 1972 than the total voting age population. They also averaged higher participation rates than women of corresponding racial groups.

Women, on the other hand, experienced lower participation rates among the older segment of the population than among the total voting age population.

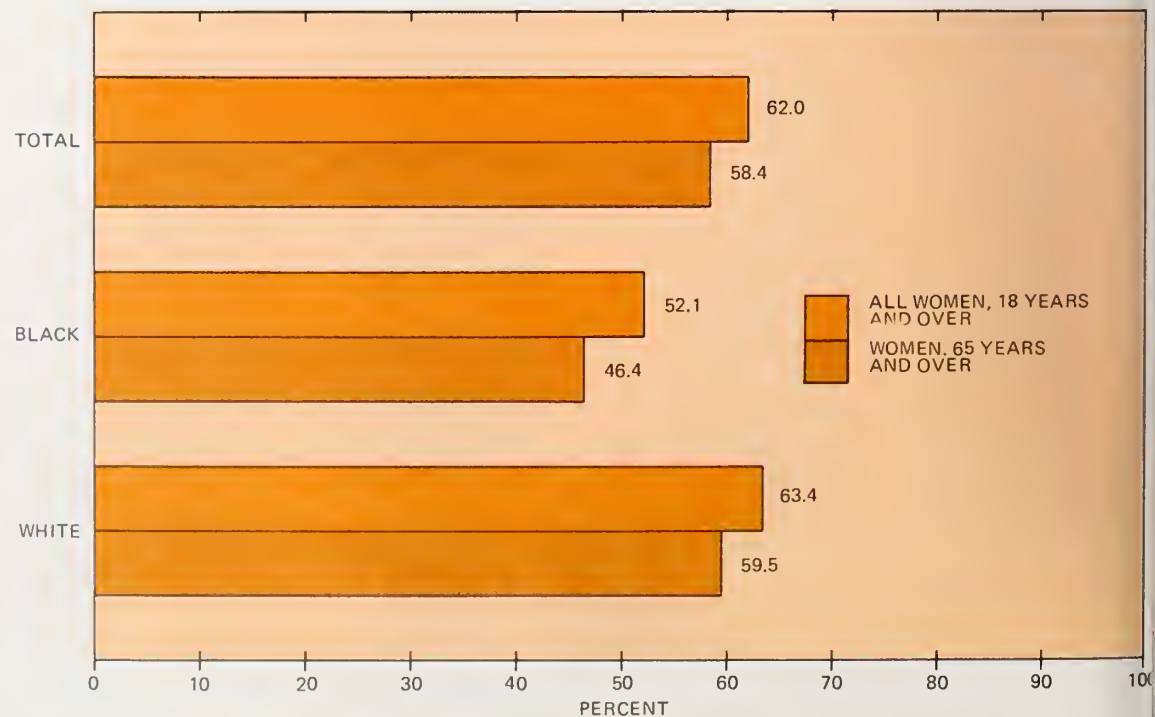
Among both men and women, white participation rates were higher than black rates.

Voter Participation Rates:  
November 1972

MEN, 18 YEARS AND OVER



WOMEN, 18 YEARS AND OVER



### Heart Diseases Leads as Major Death Cause for Persons Over 65

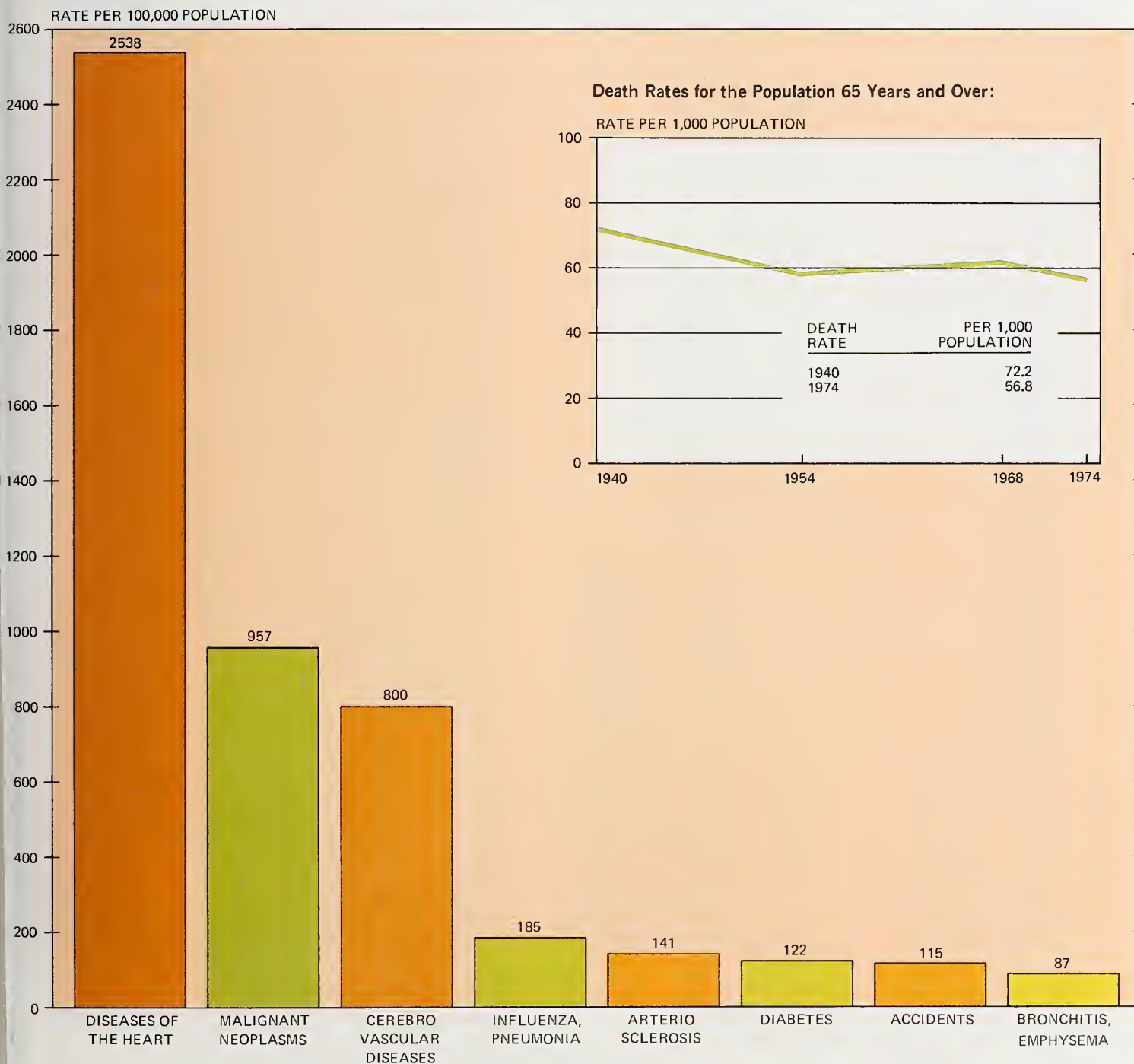
The major cause of death among persons 65 years and over is heart disease which accounted for more deaths among this age group in 1974 than did the next seven causes combined.

Malignant neoplasms (cancer) was the second leading cause and cerebrovascular diseases (strokes) rated third.

The death rate for the older population (which had dropped from 72.2 per 1,000 in 1940 to 58.6 per 1,000 in 1954) did not continue its promising

decline. In fact, over the 14 years following 1954, the rate increased to 62.1 before resuming a downward trend. By 1974, however, the death rate for the elderly had fallen to 56.8.

### Major Causes of Death for Persons 65 Years and Over: Selected Year 1974



### Elderly Crime Victims Total 32 per 1,000; General Rate is 127

In 1973, persons 65 years old and over were victimized by crime against their person to a much lesser degree than the total population. The victimization rate was about 127 per 1,000 population among persons 12 years old and over, and

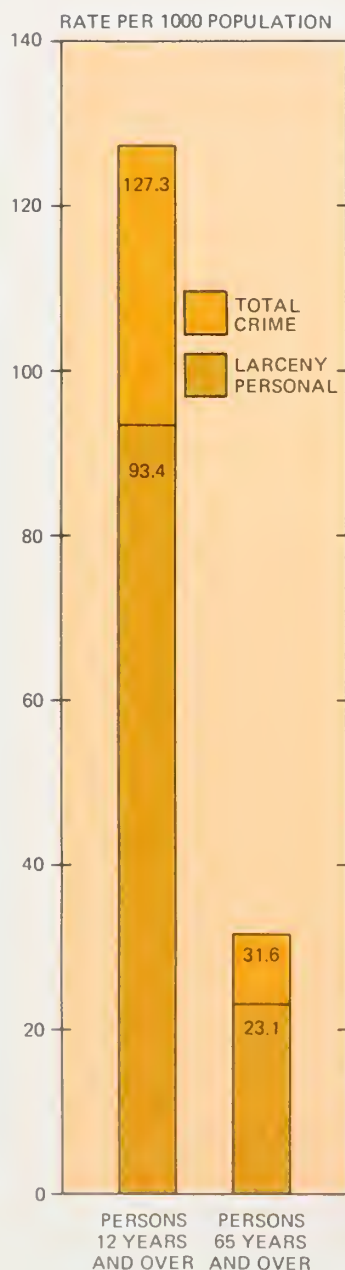
slightly less than 32 per 1,000 population among the older population. Among both of these population groups, personal larceny accounted for about three out of four crimes committed against them.

Households headed by a person 65 years old or over in 1973 were about half as likely to be victimized by

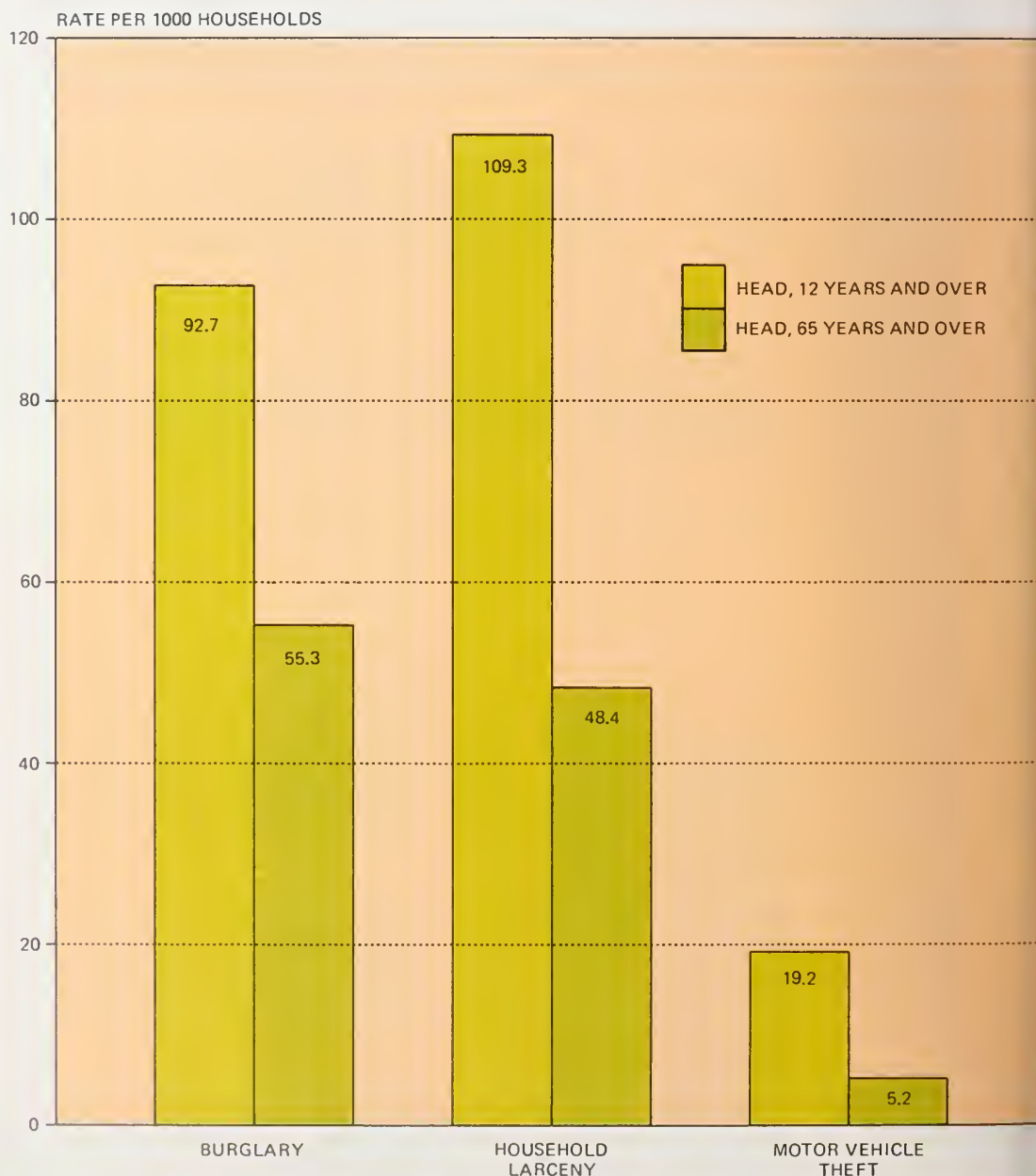
crime as those in the total population.

Burglary and household larceny accounted for the largest portion of crimes perpetrated against households, while motor vehicle theft accounted for a relatively minor portion of household crimes.

Personal Crime  
Victimization Rates: 1973



Household Crime Victimization Rates  
for Selected Crimes: 1973





# **Kansas, Florida Lead All States in Ratio of Elderly Drivers**

Of the 42 states reporting their number of licensed drivers in 1974, Kansas had the highest proportion of elderly drivers.

Approximately 136 out of 1,000 licensed Kansas drivers were 65 years or over. Florida ranked second, with

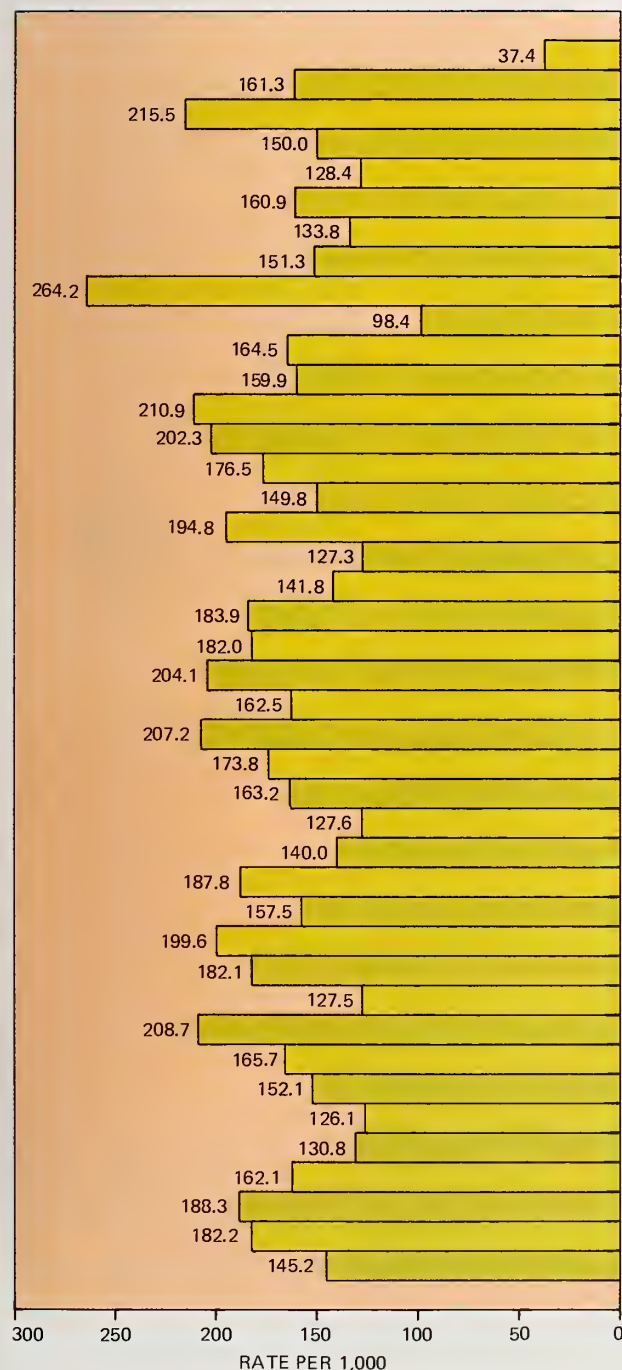
nearly 130 older licensed drivers out of 1,000. Maine (126), Oklahoma (120), and North Dakota (119) reported the next highest numbers. Alaska and Hawaii had the lowest rate of drivers in the 65-and-over age group.

While Kansas reported the highest number of older population drivers, it had the seventh highest rate of elderly persons per 1,000

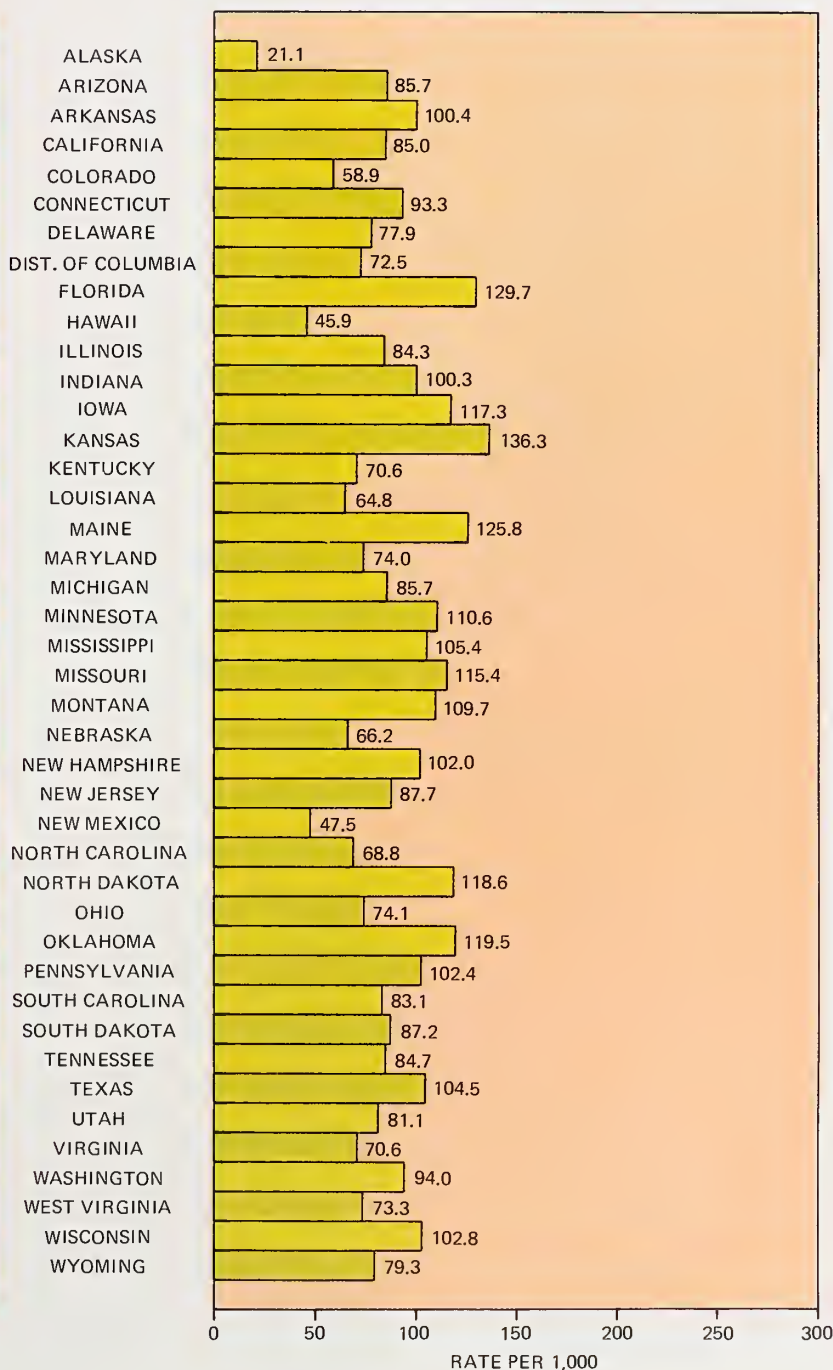
driving age\* population in 1974. Florida had the highest rate, with 264 older persons for every 1,000 persons 16 years or older in the 1974 population.

\*Note: Since the "driving age" is 16 years in the majority of the States included, driving age population figures include only residents 16 years of age and over.

**Number of Persons 65 and Over, Per 1,000 Driving Age Population\*, by State: 1974**



**Number of Elderly Drivers Per 1,000 Licensed Drivers, by State: 1974**



## 2.2 Million Veterans Are 65 or Older; Over Half Served in WW II

As of June 30, 1975, an estimated 2.2 million veterans were 65 years old or older. About 1.2 million elderly persons served during World War II, with 62,000 of these also serving during the Korean conflict. Approximately 963,000 elderly

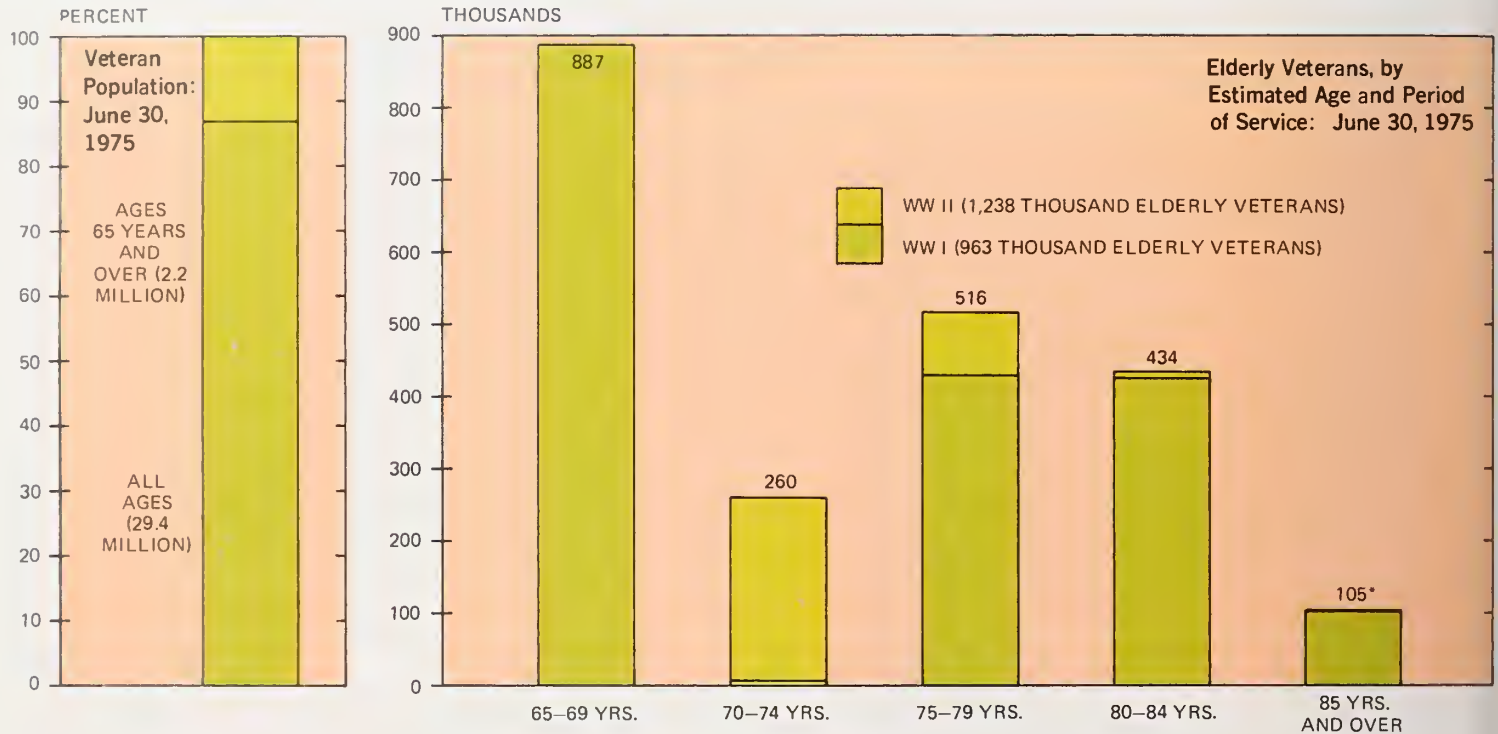
persons were veterans of World War I, and about 1,000 persons—average age 95.5 years—served during the Spanish-American War.

Approximately 1.8 million persons aged 65 and over were receiving veterans' benefits as of June 30, 1974. This was roughly 8 percent of the total 1974 elderly population. Among elderly veterans, 193,000 were receiving com-

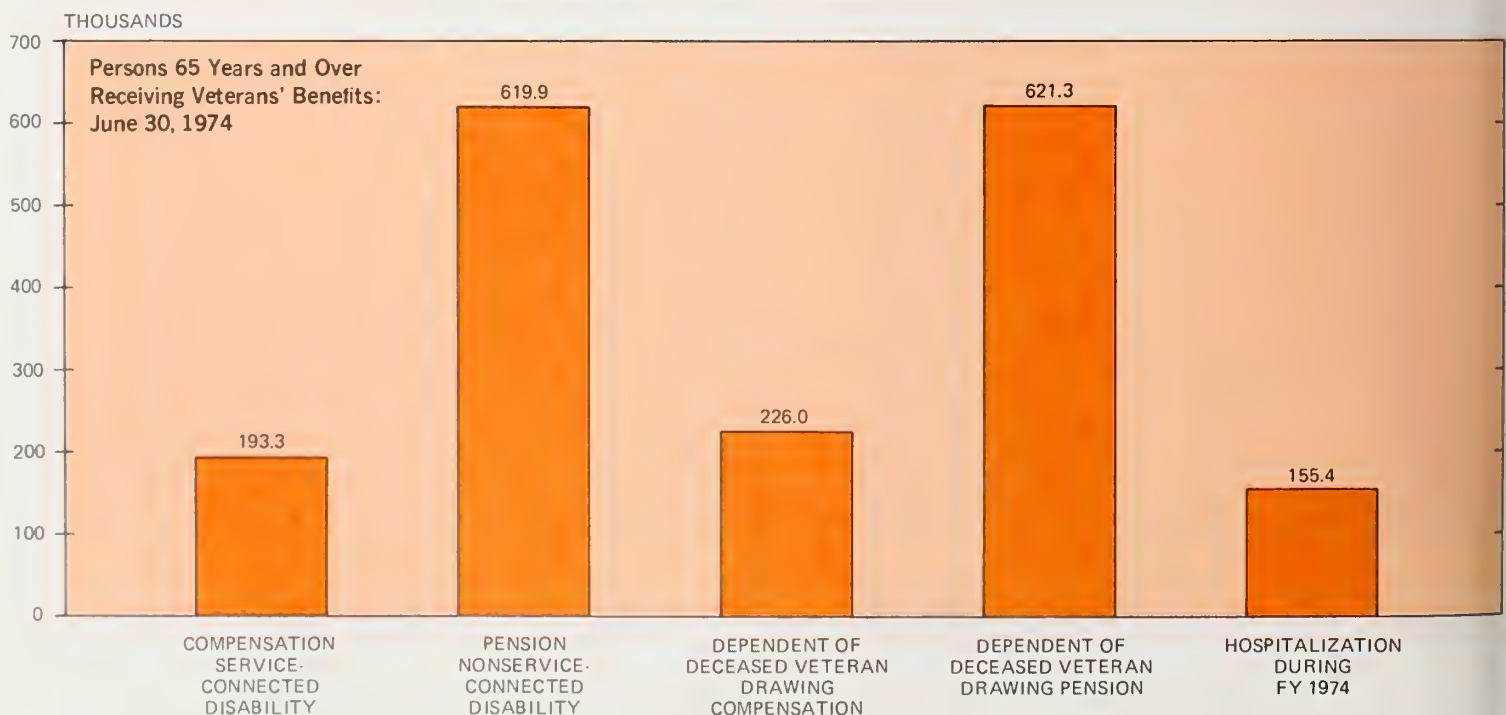
pensation for a service-connected disability, accounting for about 9 percent of all veterans receiving such benefits.

There were 620,000 elderly veterans receiving pensions for nonservice-connected disabilities (60 percent of all such pensions). Elderly dependents accounted for about 45 percent of all dependents of deceased

veterans drawing compensation, and for one out of every three dependents of deceased veterans drawing pensions. About 15 percent (115,000) of all veterans hospitalized during the fiscal year ended in June 1974 were 65 years old or older.



\* INCLUDES 2,000 WORLD WAR II VETERANS AND 1,000 SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR VETERANS.



### **Metropolitan Area Residential Construction**

Estimates of Population (As of July) 40

Number of New Private Residential Units Completed per 1,000 Population 40

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Black Elected Officials in the United States: 1969-1976 43

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### **Map of the Month**

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Percent Distribution of Full-Time Equivalent Staff Employed in Mental Health Facilities, by Discipline of Staff: 1974 51

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Percent Distribution of the Cost of Mental Illness: 1974 51

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Bachelor's Degrees Conferred, Five Most Popular Fields of Study: 1974-75 52

Largest Percent Changes in Bachelor's Degrees Conferred, by Field of Study: 1970-71 to 1974-75 52



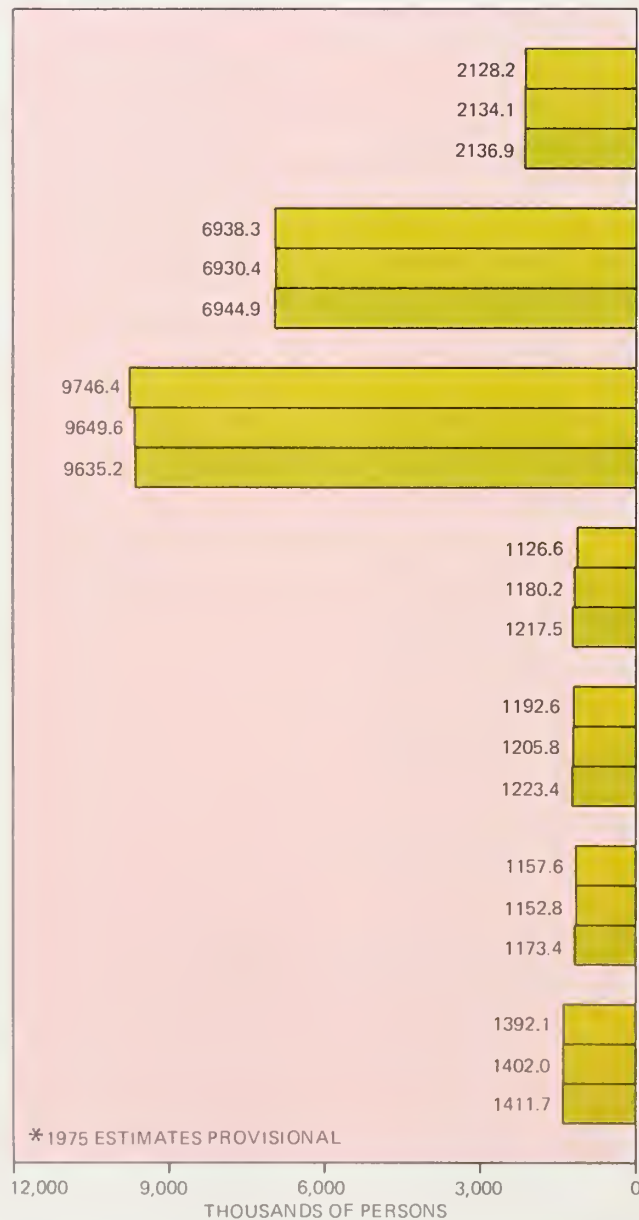
### While Metro Population Holds Steady, Housing Completions Drop

Although total new housing units completed in the Los Angeles and New York SMSA's over the 1973-75 period were high in absolute numbers, the number of new units completed per 1,000 population living in those two areas was relatively low.

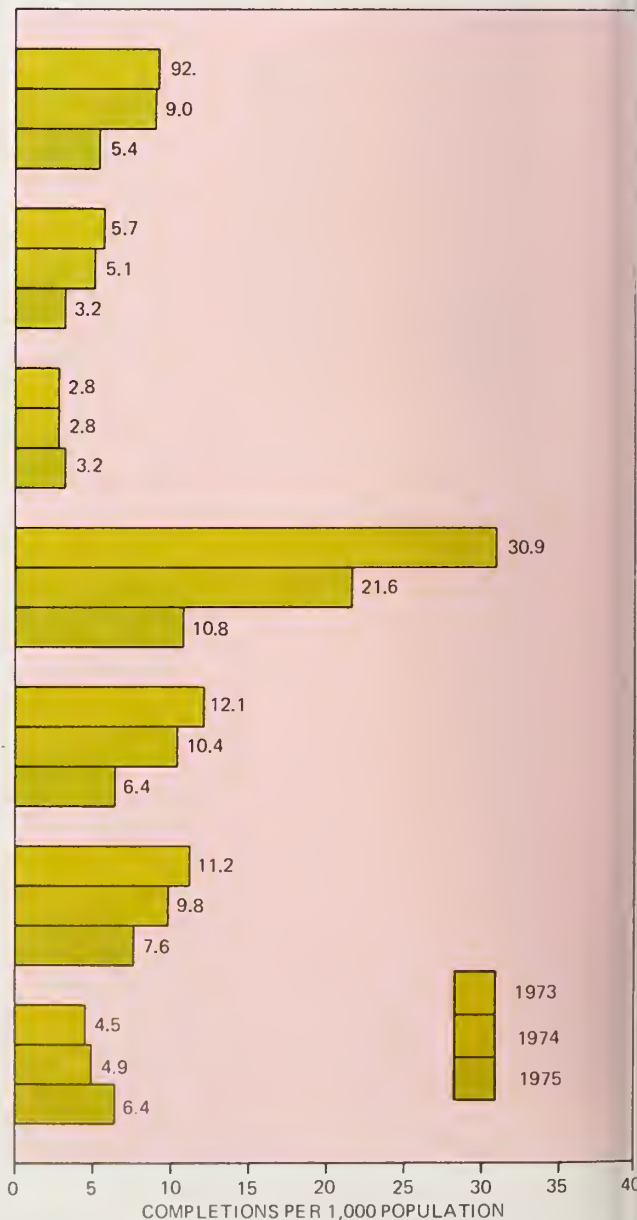
The population in the Los Angeles SMSA remained virtually unchanged between 1973 and 1975, and in the New York SMSA it actually declined. Taking into consideration the net loss of housing units in the existing inventory, the new units may be adding only slightly to housing stock or may be inadequate to maintain the current level.

During this 5-year period, the Phoenix SMSA was a rapid growth area in both population and new housing completions.

Estimates of Population\*  
(as of July)



Number of New Private Residential Units Completed per 1,000 Population



# Most Metropolitan Areas Report Drops in Housing Starts

New private residential units started in the New York, N.Y.-N.J. SMSA have declined 75 percent from 1973 to 1975. During the same period, the Seattle-Everett, Washington, SMSA increased 59 percent.

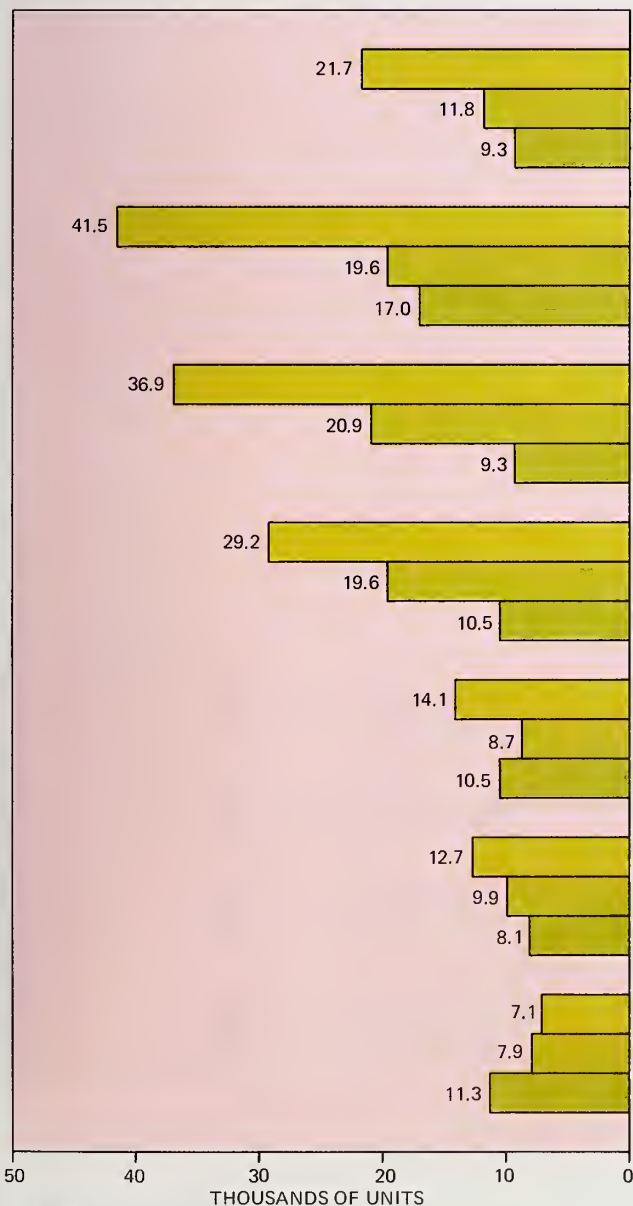
In 1973, the Los Angeles-Long Beach SMSA started

41,500 residential units, while the Phoenix SMSA had 29,200 starts.

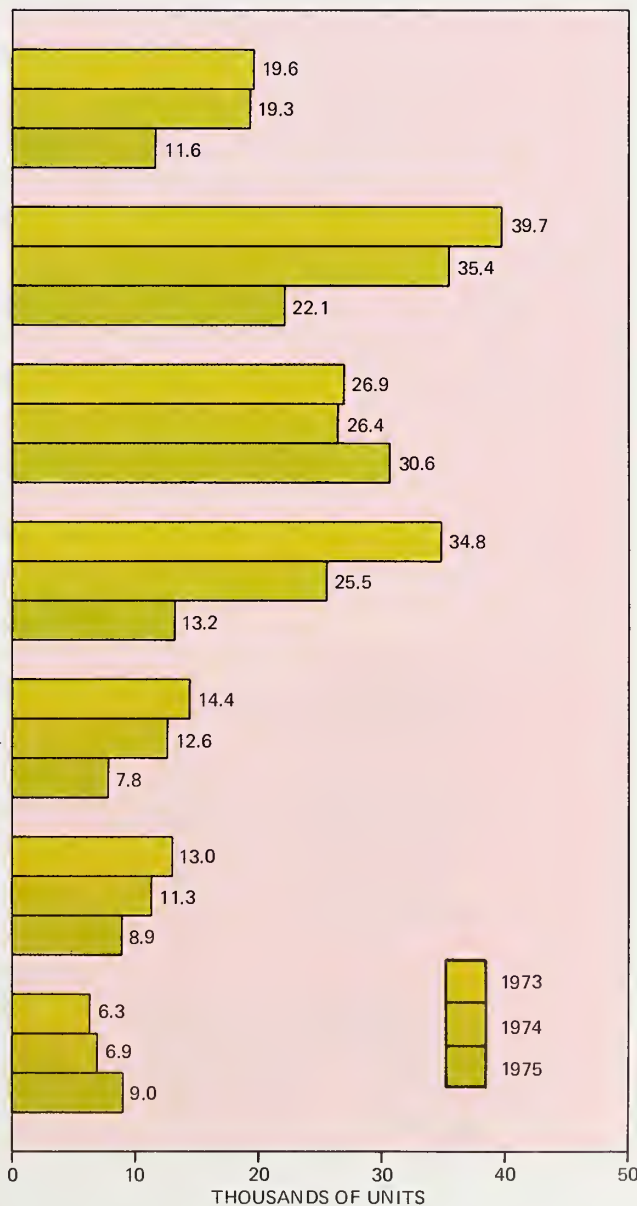
Residential completions lag behind starts due to length of time required to finish the building. As a result, the decline in completions was not as drastic a decline as in starts. The New York SMSA showed a 14-percent increase in

completions for 1973 to 1975, while there was a decline in starts.

New Private Residential Units Started



New Private Residential Units Completed



### Rental Vacancy Rate Grows to 5.8 Percent During Second Quarter

The national vacancy rate in rental housing in the first quarter of 1960 (8.0 percent) was higher than the current 1976 second-quarter rate of 5.8 percent. However, the homeowner vacancy rate during this same time period has shown

little change. The homeowner vacancy rates in the second quarter of 1976 were 1.2 percent.

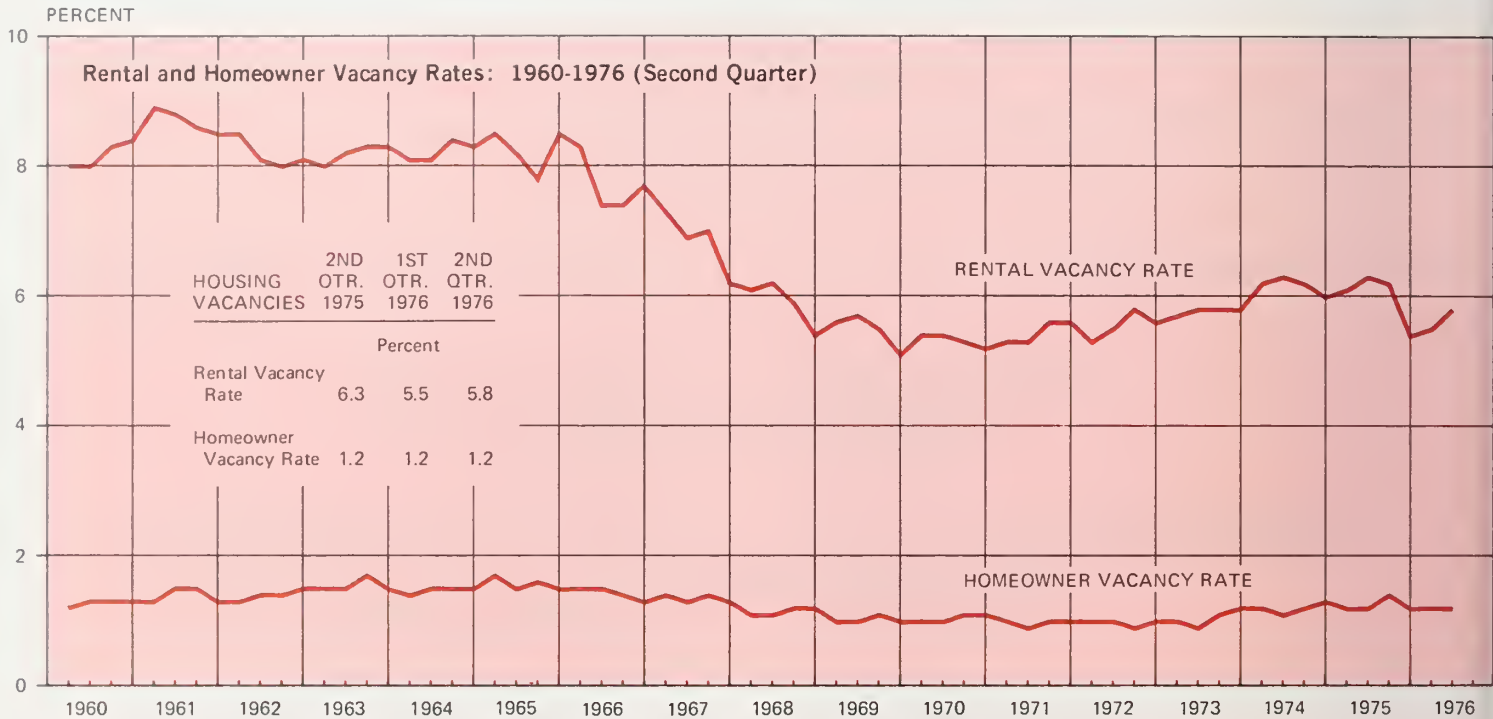
Inside SMSA's, the vacancy rates in both rental and homeowner housing in the second quarter of 1976 were not significantly different from the corresponding rates outside SMSA's. Inside central cities of metropolitan areas, the rental

vacancy rate was 6.3 percent; in the suburbs, the rate was lower, 5.4 percent. The homeowner vacancy rate inside central cities was higher, 1.5 percent, than the rate in the suburbs, 1.2 percent.

Rental and homeowner vacancy rates were both the highest in the South, while the lowest rates were recorded in the Northeast,

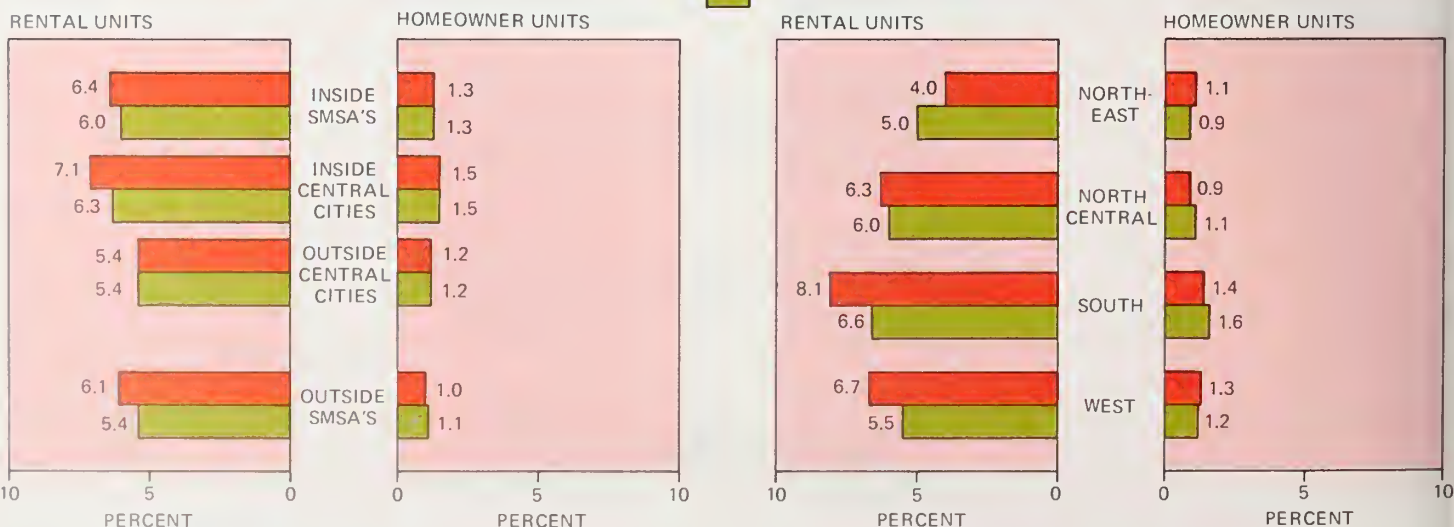
during the second quarter of 1976.

**NOTE:** The data in this release are the result of a sample survey and are, therefore, subject to sampling variability.



### Vacancy Rates, by Area

SECOND QUARTER 1975  
SECOND QUARTER 1976





### Number of Elected Black Officials Rises 14% Over 1975 Total

The number of blacks elected to public office in the United States has continued the strong growth which began in the mid-1960's. In 1976, 3,979 blacks were holding elected office, a 14-percent increase over

1975 and more than triple the 1969 figure of 1,185.

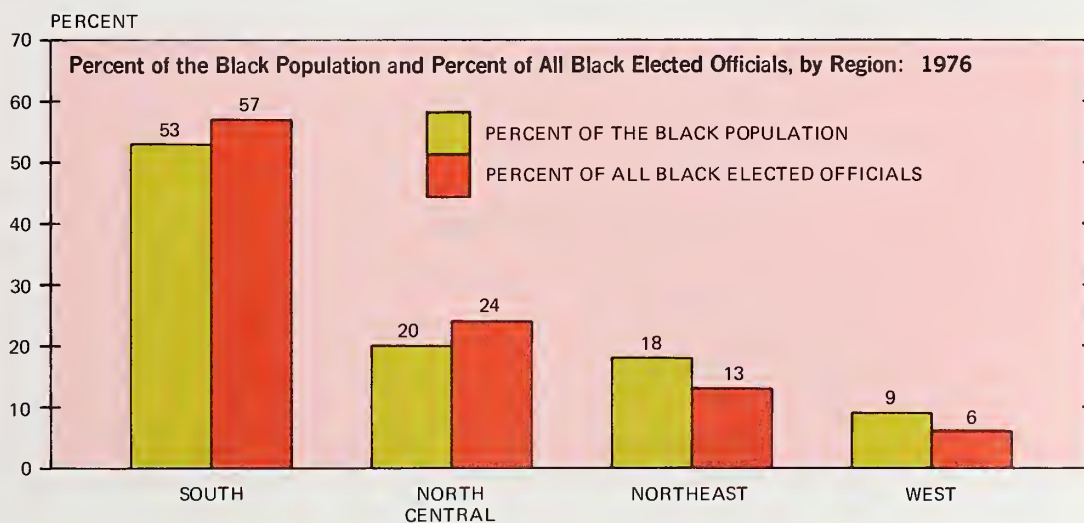
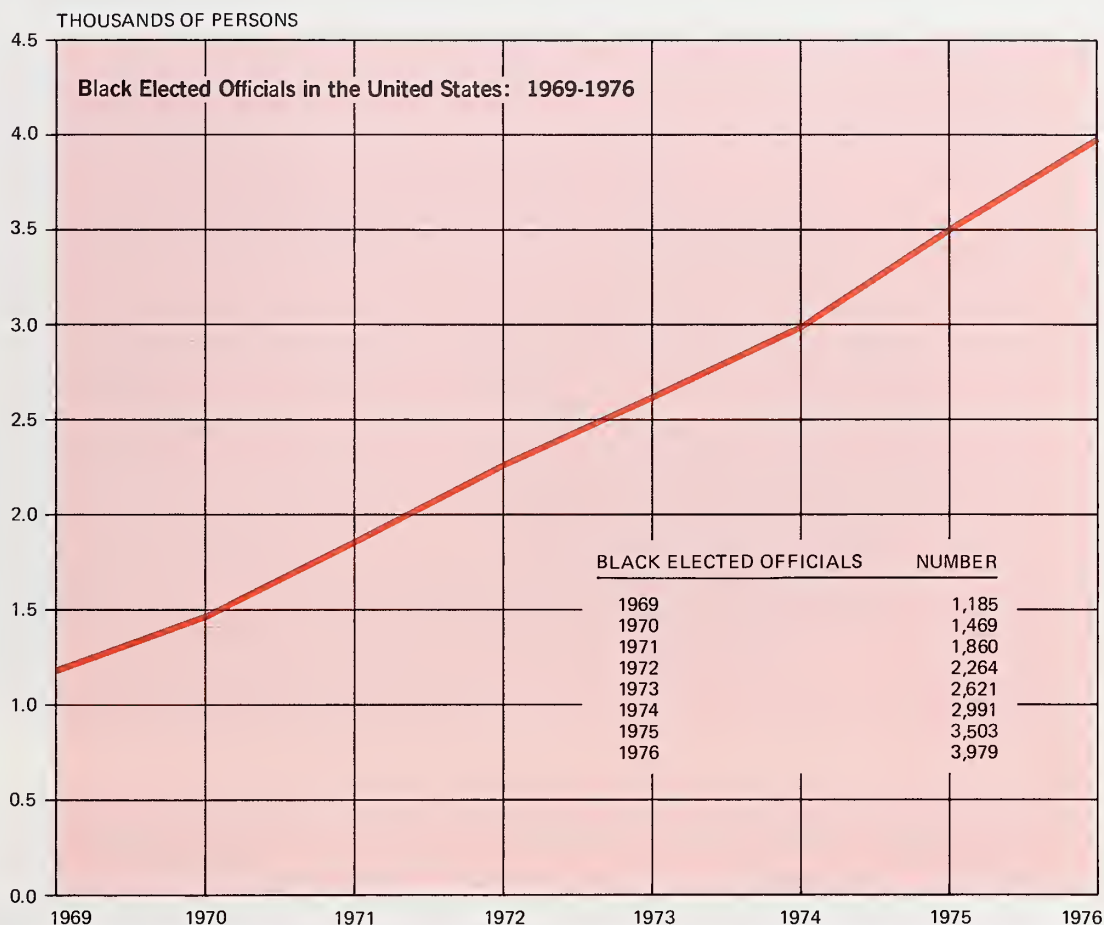
Although the advances have been striking, blacks still account for less than 1 percent of the 522,000 elected officials in the country. Blacks comprise about 11 percent of the population.

All elected officials are included such as county, municipal, and judicial law

enforcement officials, and school board members.

The South, which includes 16 States and the District of Columbia and has more than half of the black population, accounts for about 57 percent of the black elected officials. The North Central States, with

about 20 percent of the black population, have about 24 percent of elected offices occupied by blacks.



## Counties Post Larger Employment Gains as Big-Cities Cut Back

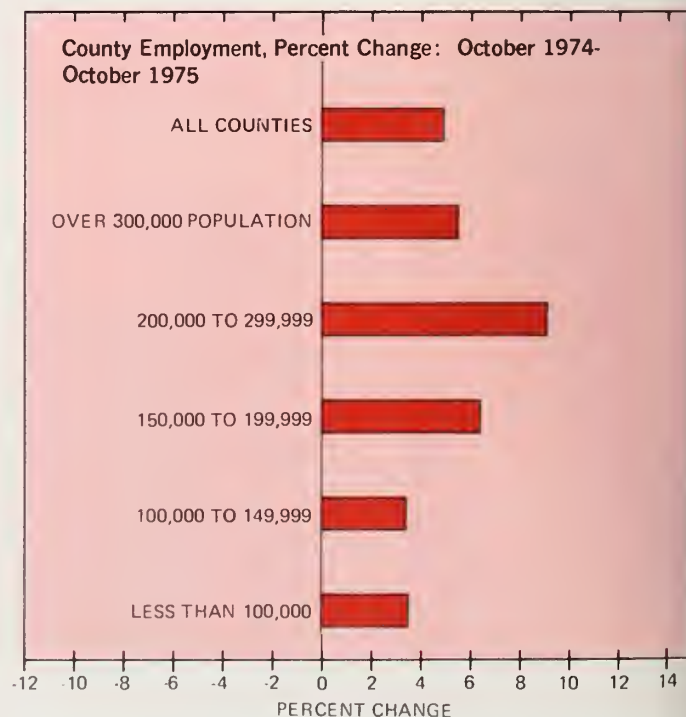
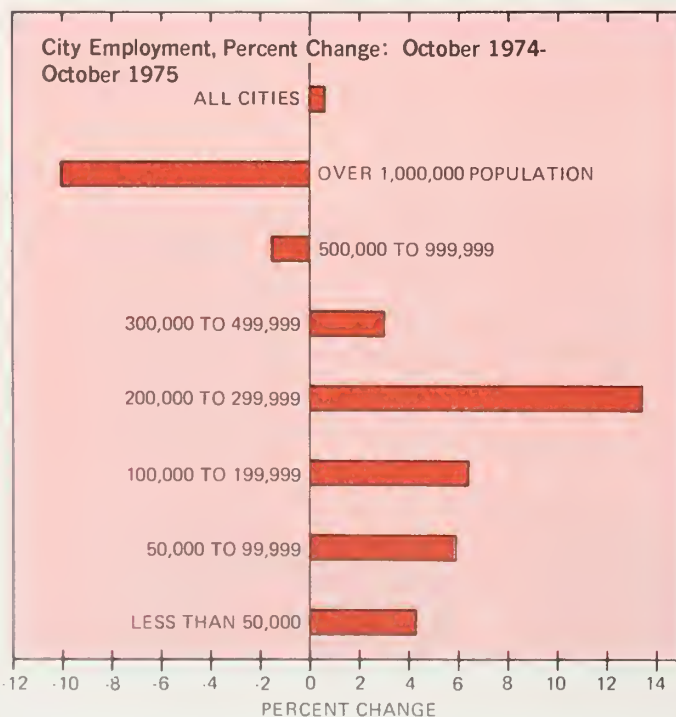
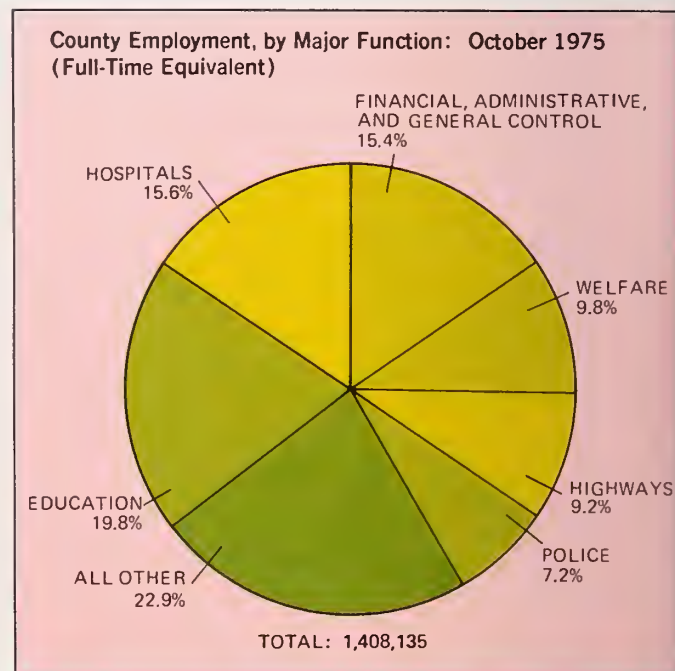
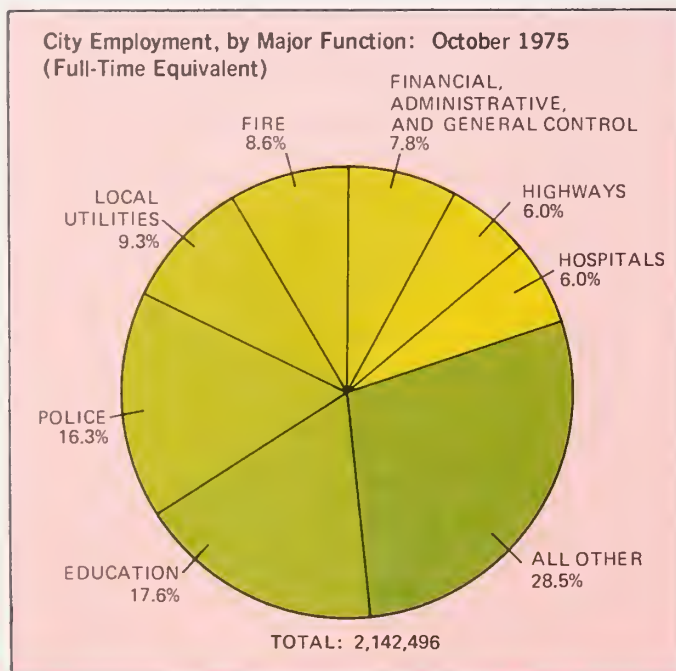
While providing many of the same types of services, cities and counties have traditionally devoted their resources to different functions. Cities provide a greater amount of the typical urban services of police and fire protection

and public utilities. Counties have more of their effort concentrated in the area of social services such as hospitals and welfare.

City governments as a whole displayed only a 0.6 percent gain in employment between October 1974 and October 1975 because of significant personnel cut-backs in certain large cities which offset increases

in smaller cities.

All sizes of county government showed substantial increases in employment over the year. The average increase for all counties was 4.9 percent. The largest increase in county employment, however, was 9.1 percent in counties with 1970 populations of 200,000 to 299,999 persons.





363 Public Employees  
Per 10,000 Population  
in Large Metro Areas

Local governments in the Nation's 74 largest standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) employed an average of 363 persons per 10,000 population in October 1975. These 74 SMSA's contained over half the population and accounted for 54

percent of all local government employees.

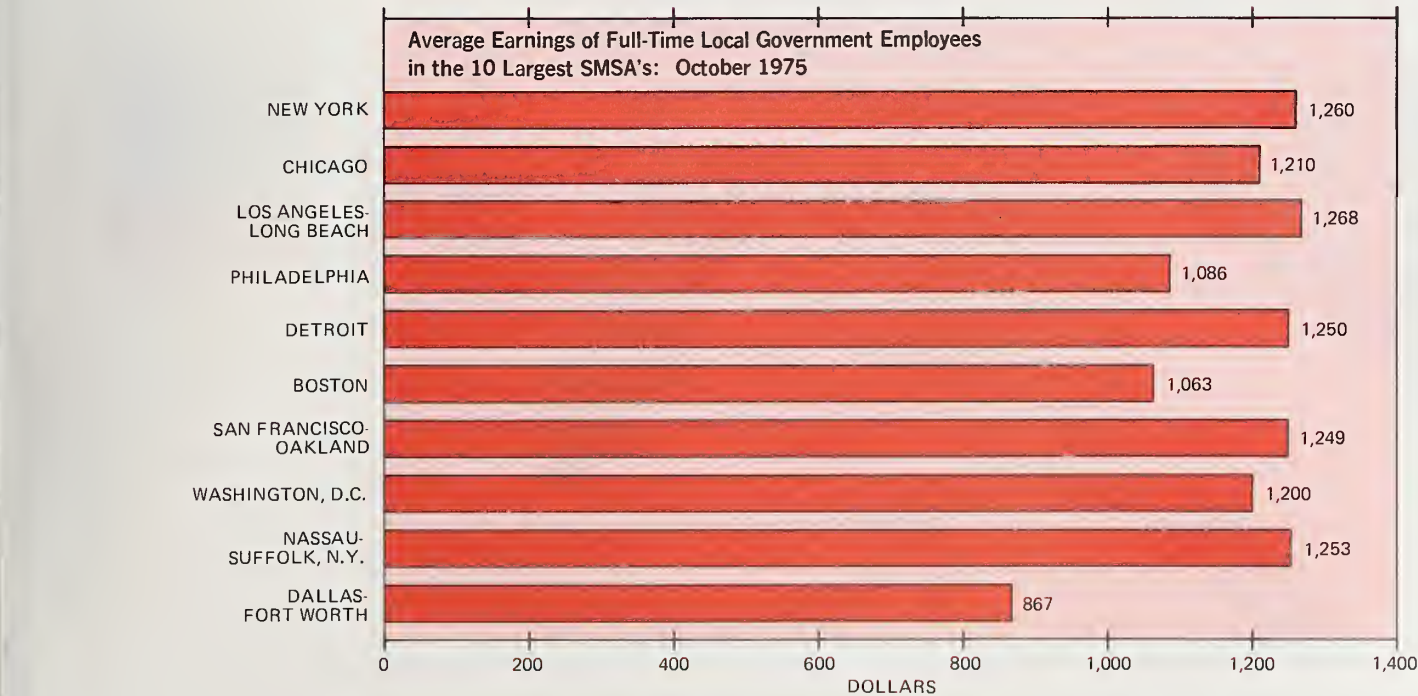
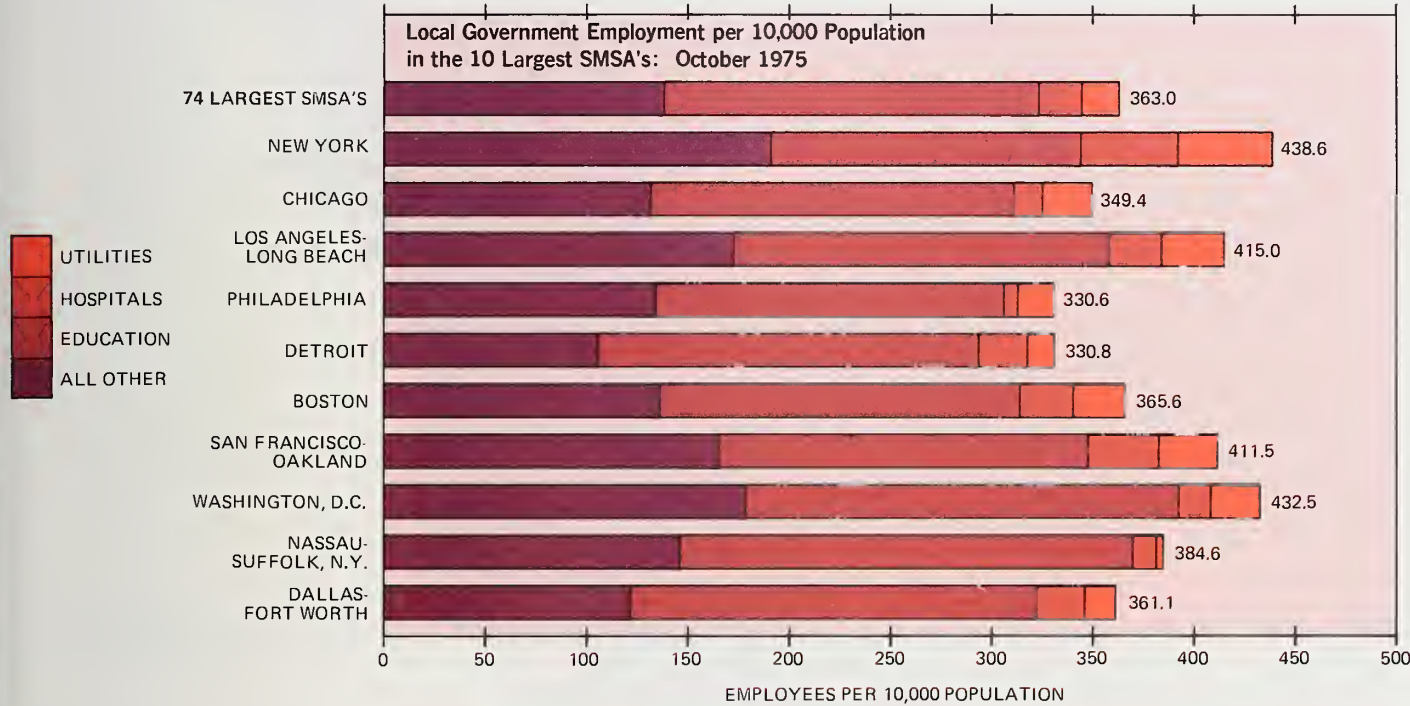
Among the 10 most populous SMSA's, the number of public employees ranged from 330.6 per 10,000 in Philadelphia to 438.6 in the New York area.

The number of local government employees is not the sole indicator of the level of services available however, since in some

areas services such as utilities and hospitals are largely provided by the private sector. There also are varying relative roles between State and local governments with respect to some services such as education.

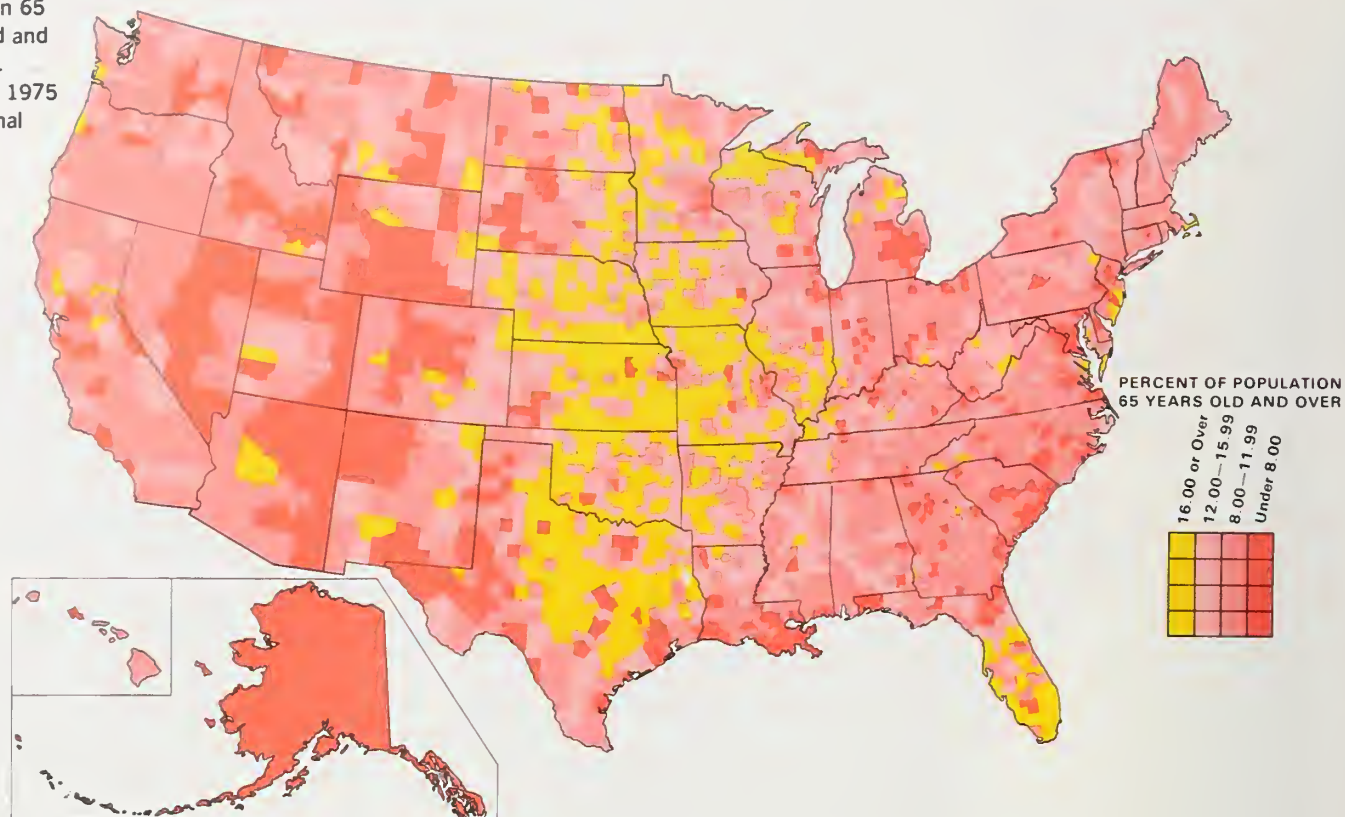
Among the 10 largest metropolitan areas, average monthly pay in October 1975 ranged from \$867 in Dallas-

Fort Worth to \$1,268 in Los Angeles-Long Beach.

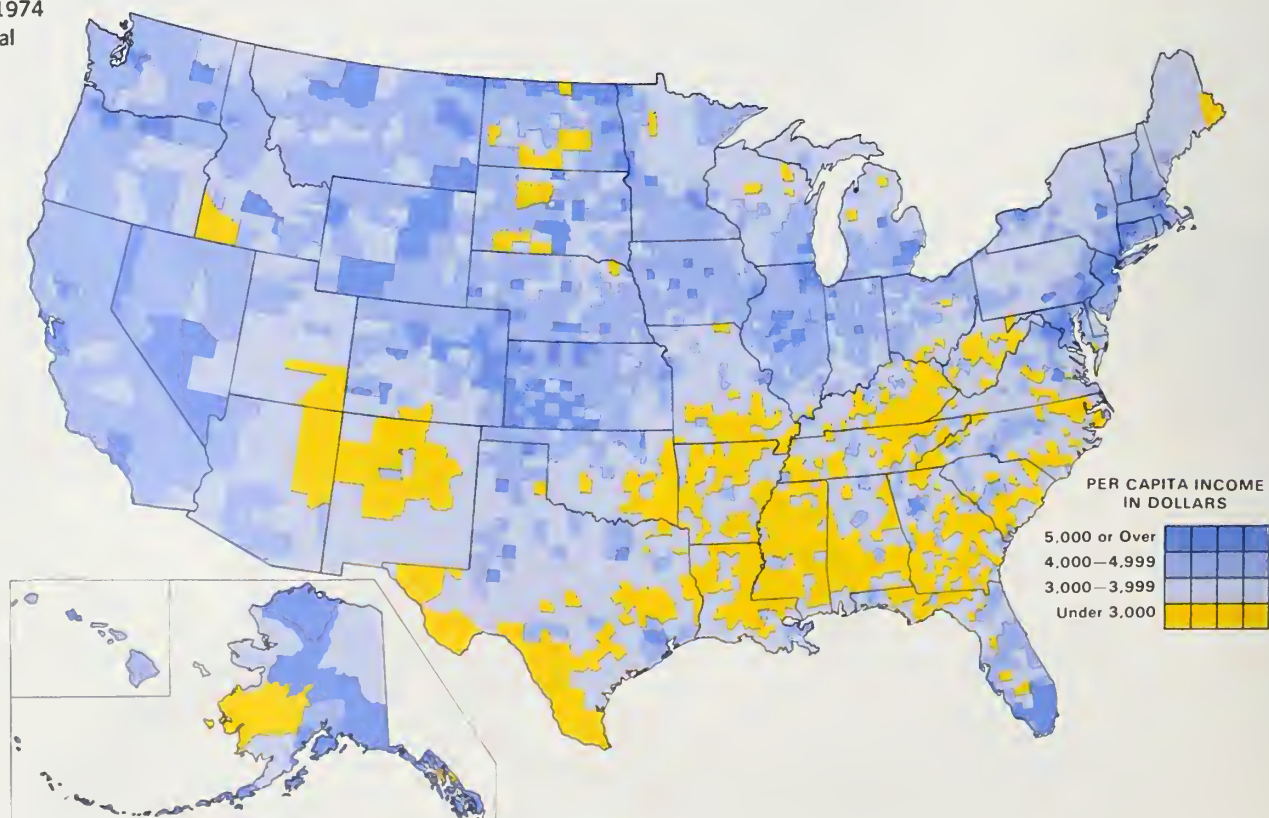




Percent of  
Population 65  
Years Old and  
Over, U.S.  
Counties, 1975  
(Provisional  
data)



Per Capita  
Income, U.S.  
Counties, 1974  
(Provisional  
data)



# map of the month

## Do counties with relatively more older persons tend to be the richer or the poorer counties?

The two small maps on the opposite page and the large map in the centerfold are designed to aid in the analysis of this and related questions. They categorize the counties according to their share of older persons and their per capita income. The first of the two small maps depicts by county the percent of the population 65 years old and over in 1975, and the second shows the county distribution of per capita income in 1974.

Four colors are used to differentiate the levels of each variable in the small charts. On the first, the yellow counties are those with the highest proportions of older persons while the deep red counties have the lowest. (A comparison of this map and the corresponding map in the July issue of STATUS provides a graphic indication of changes from 1970 to 1975 in the geographic patterning of counties with respect to the percentage of older persons.) On the second map, yellow and successively deeper shades of blue represent gradations from the lowest to the highest per capita income.

The large map depicts the county distribution of the two variables in combination. When the four color classes of each of the

single variables are cross-classified, sixteen colors result, each representing a particular combination of the two variables.

The primary value of the large map is to indicate the extent to which certain levels of the combination of the two variables are geographically concentrated. If, for example, the geographic distribution of the combination of the two variables in the large map were random, the resulting map would show no particular tendency toward an areal concentration of similar colors, but instead would exhibit a patchwork of small contrasting color blocks throughout the country. The large map does indeed show a moderate geographic concentration of particular colors, indicating that particular combinations of the percent of older persons and per capita income are concentrated in sizeable groups of neighboring counties.

The color spectrum differentiating the age variable uses yellow and greens to identify areas with "older" populations (that is, areas with relatively large proportions 65 years old and over) and deep oranges and purples to identify areas with "younger" populations (that is, areas with relatively small proportions 65 years old and over). Among the "older" counties, those characterized by low per capita income are represented by yellow and

those characterized by high per capita income are depicted by deep green. Among the "younger" counties, those characterized by low per capita income are represented by deep orange and those characterized by high per capita income are depicted by deep purple. Blues, medium purples, violets, and medium oranges represent intermediate combinations of the variables.

There is a pronounced concentration of counties in the Southeast, particularly the Deep South and eastern Kentucky and Tennessee, which have a combination of a low proportion 65 and over and low per capita income (orange counties). Florida stands out as an area with few such counties, however. In the Northeast along the Atlantic coast, and near the Great Lakes, there are concentrations of counties with relatively low proportions 65 and over and high per capita income (purple counties). This combination also appears to be dominant in the Pacific States and the Far Northwest. Deep green counties, characterized by high percentages 65 and over combined with relatively high per capita income, show a large concentration in the West North Central States, particularly Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa. There is another concentration in the retirement areas of peninsular Florida. The Southwest shows a more variegated pattern. Here low per capita income may be

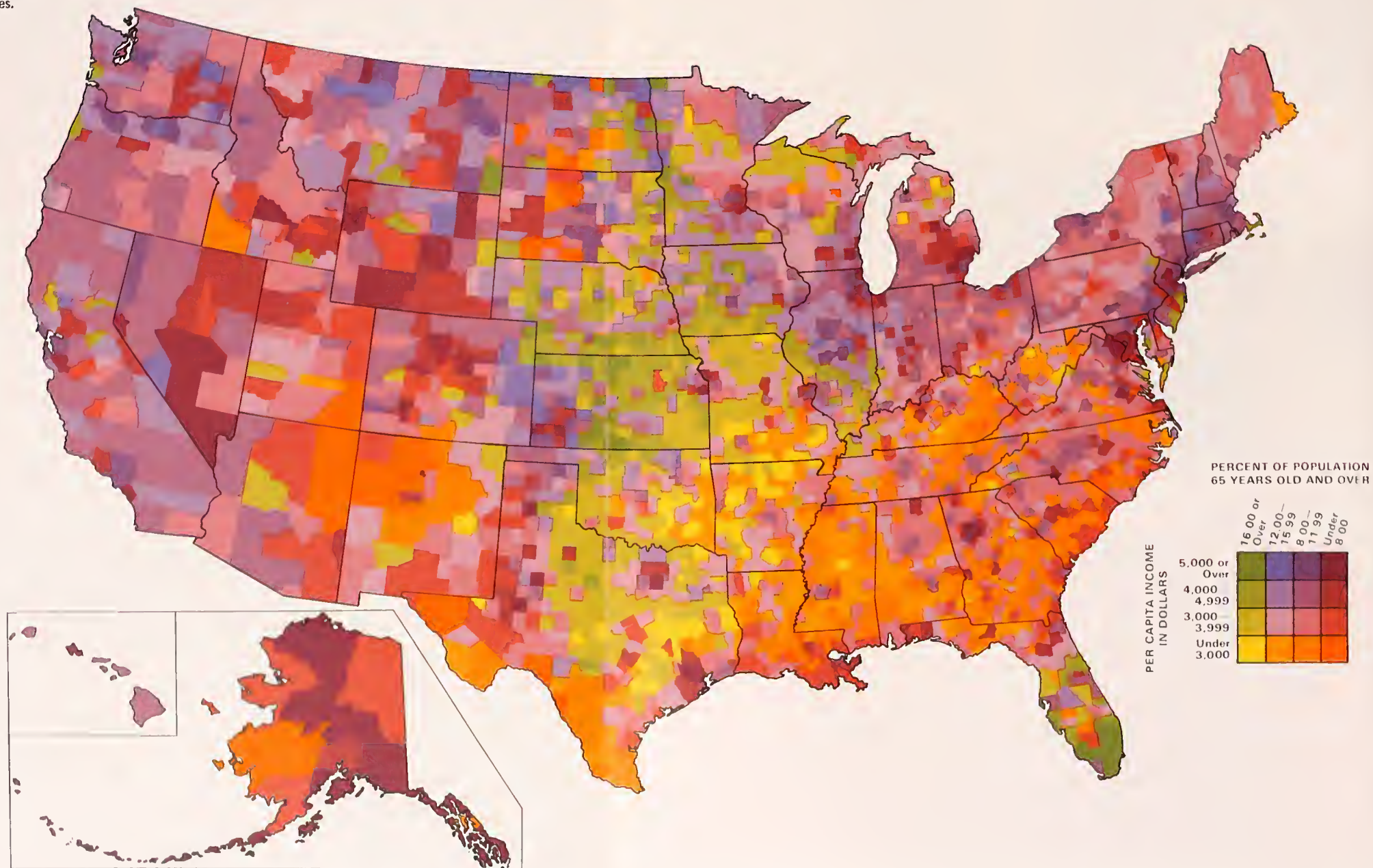
associated with either high or low percentages of older persons.

A second analytical use of the map combining the two variables is to indicate the degree of relationship (or correlation) between the two variables in a geographic context. Such an association would be indicated by the predominance of colors on the map shown on one of the diagonals in the color square and the relative absence of the colors off this diagonal. If the area on the map covered by each of the 16 colors or by the four colors in the corners of the color square is about the same, regardless of the degree of geographic concentration of the colors, little or no correlation would be indicated.

Areas in deep green, blue, violet, and deep orange reflect a direct relationship between the percent 65 and over and per capita income, while areas in yellow and various red-blue combinations from light violet to deep purple reflect an indirect relationship. Examination of the map suggests that the relationship between the variables is quite low; all four corner colors appear abundantly. In fact, a test of the linear correlation between the two variables shows a coefficient of only  $-.14$  ( $0.0$  representing no correlation and  $-1.0$  representing perfect inverse correlation).



Combination of Percent  
of Population 65 Years  
Old and Over, 1975,  
and Per Capita Income,  
1974, U.S. Counties.  
(Provisional data)



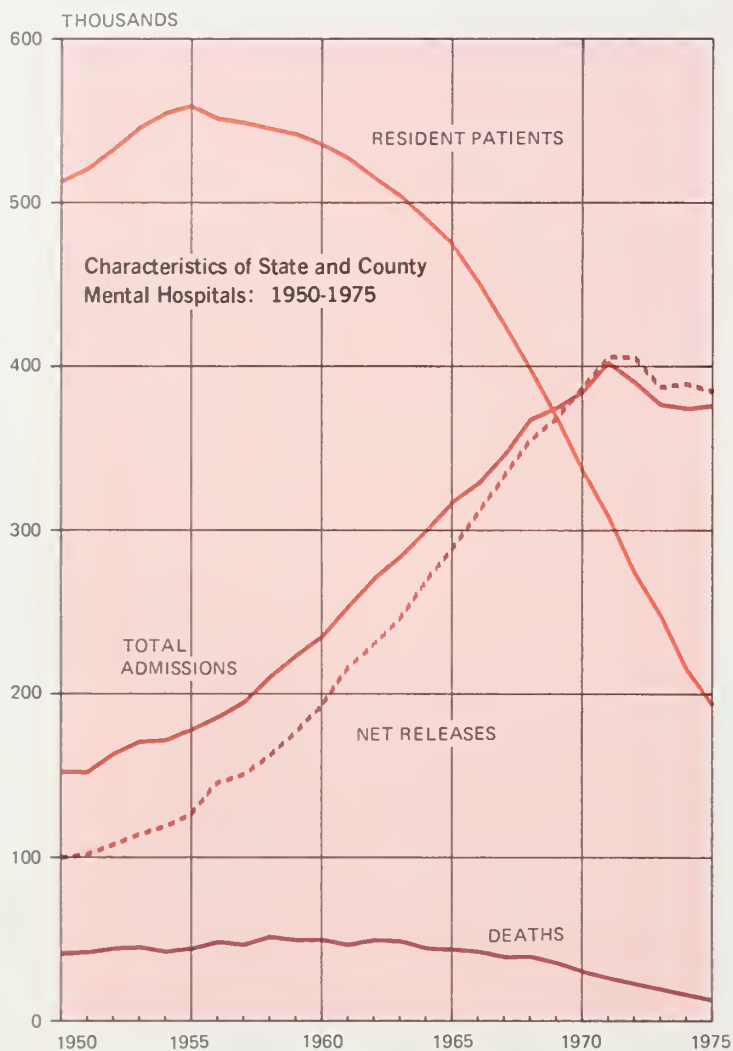




### State, County Mental Hospitals Role in Patient Care Declines

Before 1955, State and county mental hospitals were the major providers of psychiatric care in the U.S. Although the number of admissions to these hospitals more than doubled between 1950 and 1975 and the number of deaths

declined by two-thirds, the number of net releases during the same period quadrupled resulting in a 65-percent decrease in resident patients in these hospitals since the peak number reached in 1955.



MENTAL HEALTH	1950	1970	1975
	Thousands		
Resident Patients at End of Year	512.5	337.6	193.4
Admissions	152.3	384.5	376.2
Net Releases	99.7	386.9	384.5
Deaths	41.3	30.8	13.4

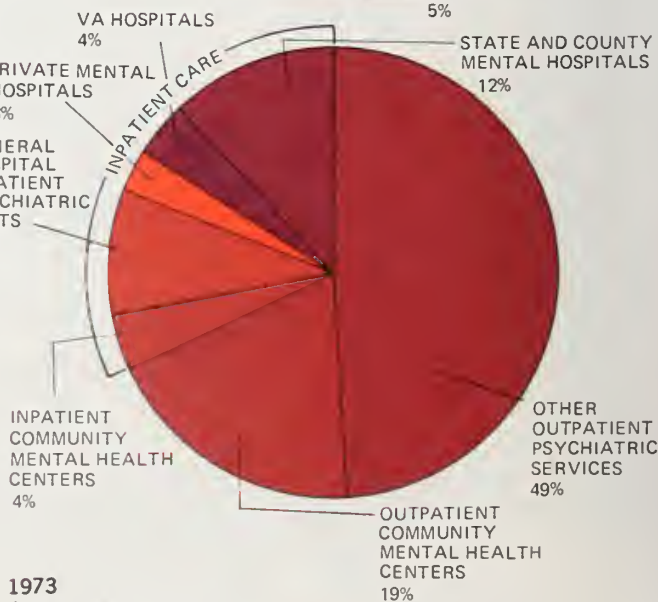
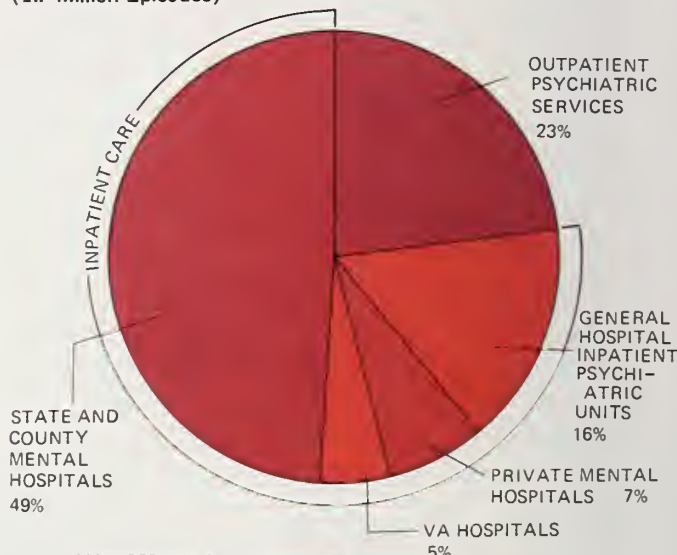
### Outpatient Services Grow From 23% in '55 to 68% in 1973

In 1973, State and county mental hospitals accounted for only 12 percent of all patient care episodes in mental health facilities compared with almost half in 1955, indicating a significant shift in the provision of psychiatric

care. Outpatient psychiatric services accounted for 68 percent of all episodes while inpatient services amounted to 32 percent in 1973, compared with 33 and 77 percent, respectively, in 1955. By 1973, the federally funded community health centers program accounted for almost one-quarter of the total patient care episodes.

Percent Distribution of Inpatient and Outpatient Care Episodes in Mental Health Facilities, by Type of Facility: 1955 and 1973

1955  
(1.7 Million Episodes)



1973  
(5.2 Million Episodes)

# VA, States, Counties Employ 66% of Staff in Mental Health Facilities

Of the 403,024 full-time equivalent positions in mental health facilities, about 32 percent were professional patient care staff, 36 percent other patient care staff, and 32 percent nonpatient care staff.

More than half of the full-time equivalent staff were employed in State and county mental hospitals, in 1974 and one out of ten in Veterans Administration psychiatric services. These two types of facilities together account for approximately two-thirds of the total full-time equivalent staff employed in mental health facilities.

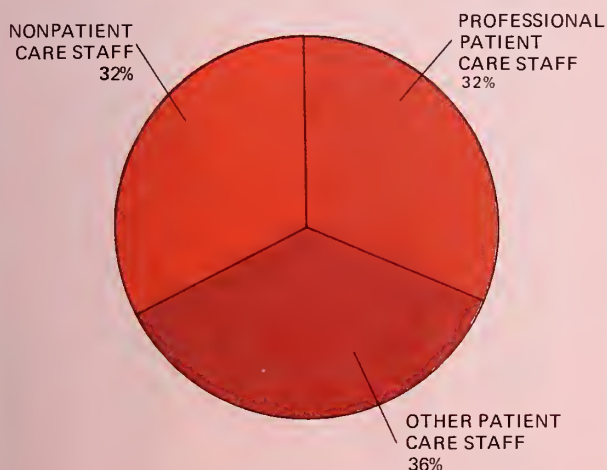
# Mental Illness Costs Nation \$36.8 Billion During 1974

Of the total 1974 cost of mental illness—\$36.8 billion—the cost of direct care amounted to \$14.5 billion or about 39 percent of all direct health expenditures. The remainder of the cost of mental illness was attributable to supportive activities

(research, training and fellowships, facilities development, and management expenses) and to indirect costs (due to death, disability, and patient care activities).

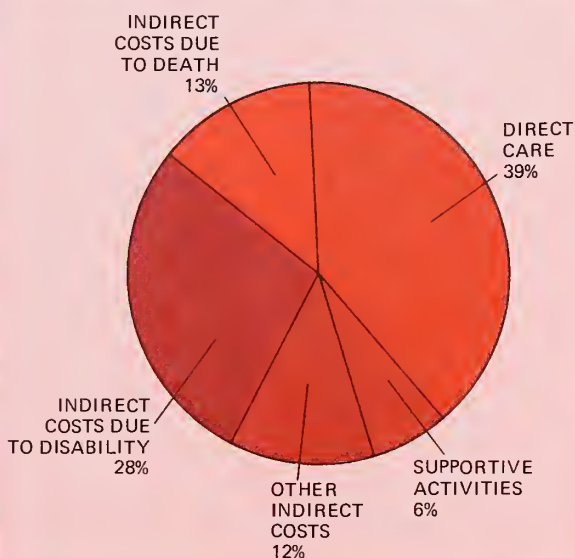
Slightly over half of the direct care expenditure was concentrated in nursing homes and in State, county, and other public mental health hospitals.

Percent Distribution of Full-Time Equivalent Staff Employed in Mental Health Facilities, by Discipline of Staff: 1974



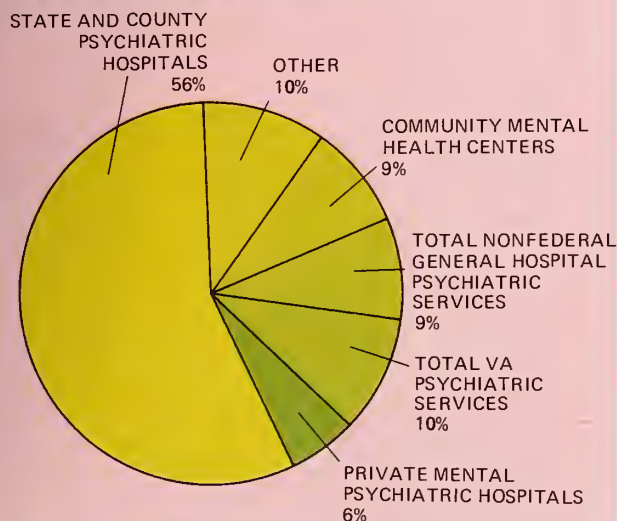
TOTAL STAFF = 403,024

Percent Distribution of the Cost of Mental Illness: 1974



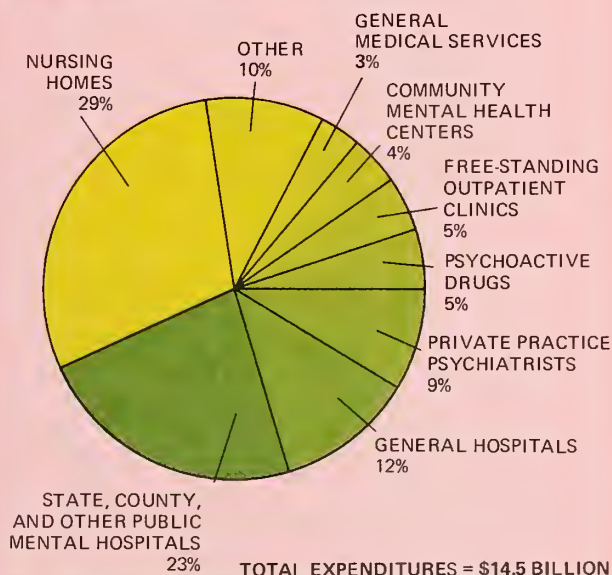
TOTAL COST = \$36.8 BILLION

Percent Distribution of Full-Time Equivalent Staff, by Type of Facility: January 1974



TOTAL STAFF = 403,024

Percent Distribution of Expenditures for Direct Care of the Mentally Ill, by Type of Care: 1974



TOTAL EXPENDITURES = \$14.5 BILLION



### Bachelor's Degrees Decline 2.4% in '74-'75; First Dip in 20 Years

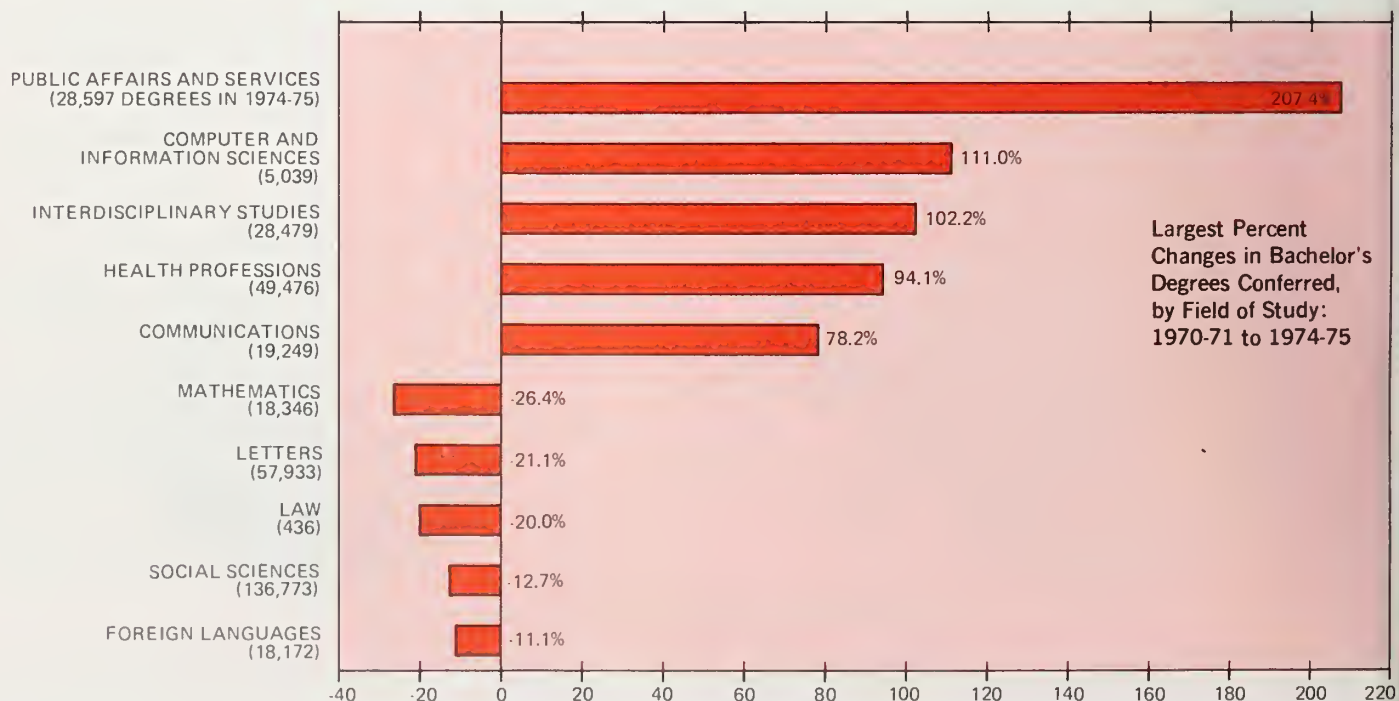
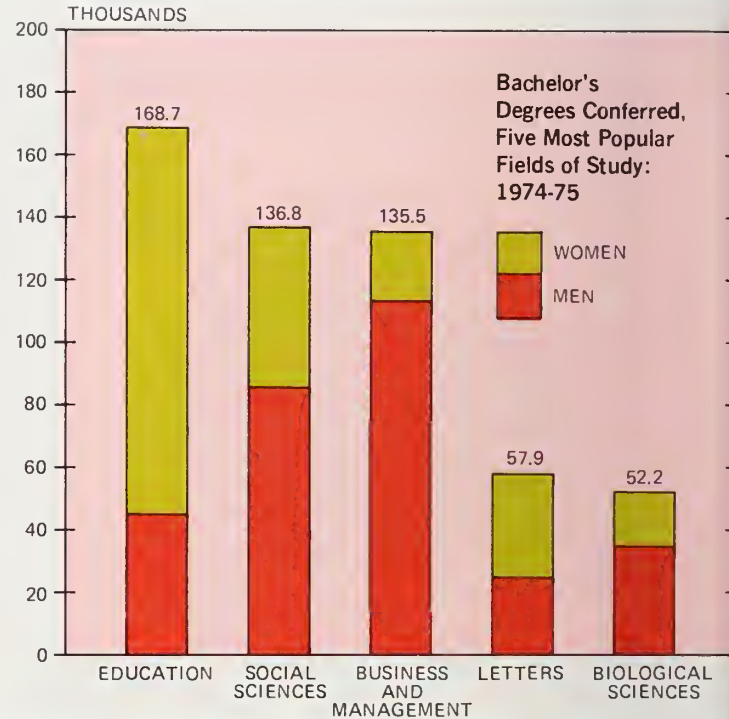
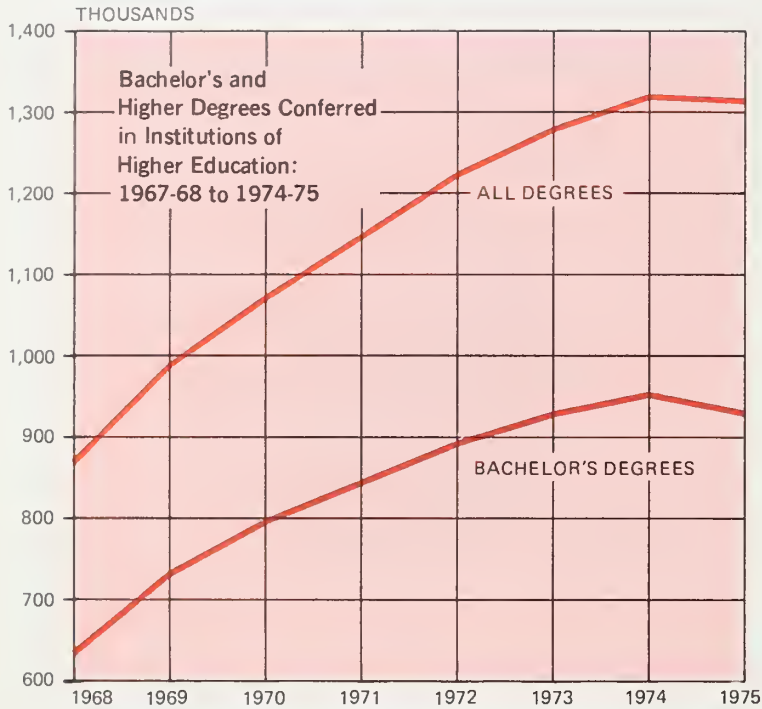
The number of bachelor's degrees granted in 1974-1975 declined 2.4 percent, the first such drop in 20 years.

An increase in higher degrees granted (master's and doctorates) during the same academic year partially offset the bachelor's drop

so that the total number of degrees granted by institutions of higher education fell by about 5,000, or 0.4 percent.

For those receiving bachelor's degrees in 1974-1975, the five leading fields of study—based on the number of degrees granted—were education, social sciences, business and management, letters, and biological sciences.

The number of bachelor's degrees awarded in public affairs jumped over 200 percent to 28,597 in the 5 years between 1970-1971 and 1974-1975. Over the same period the largest proportional decline was in mathematics, which dropped by about one-fourth to 18,346.



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### Second-Quarter Rise in GNP Less Than Half That of First Quarter

Revised data for the second quarter of 1976 indicates that "real" Gross National Product (the Nation's total output of goods and services adjusted to cancel the effects of inflation) rose at an annual rate of 4.3 percent, compared with a

9.2 percent annual rate in the first quarter.

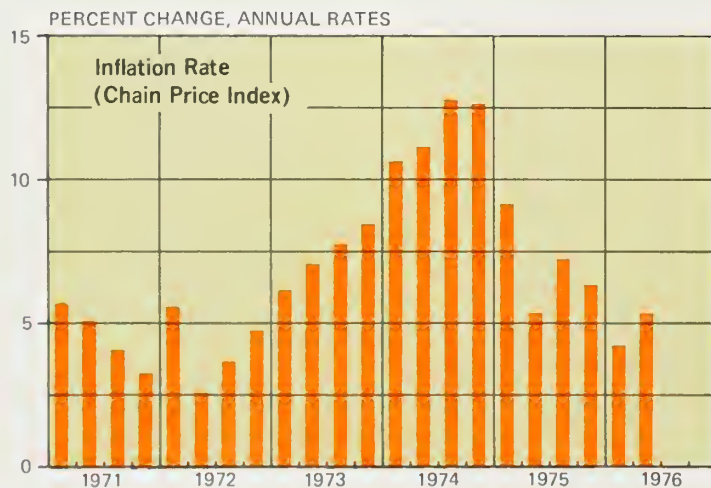
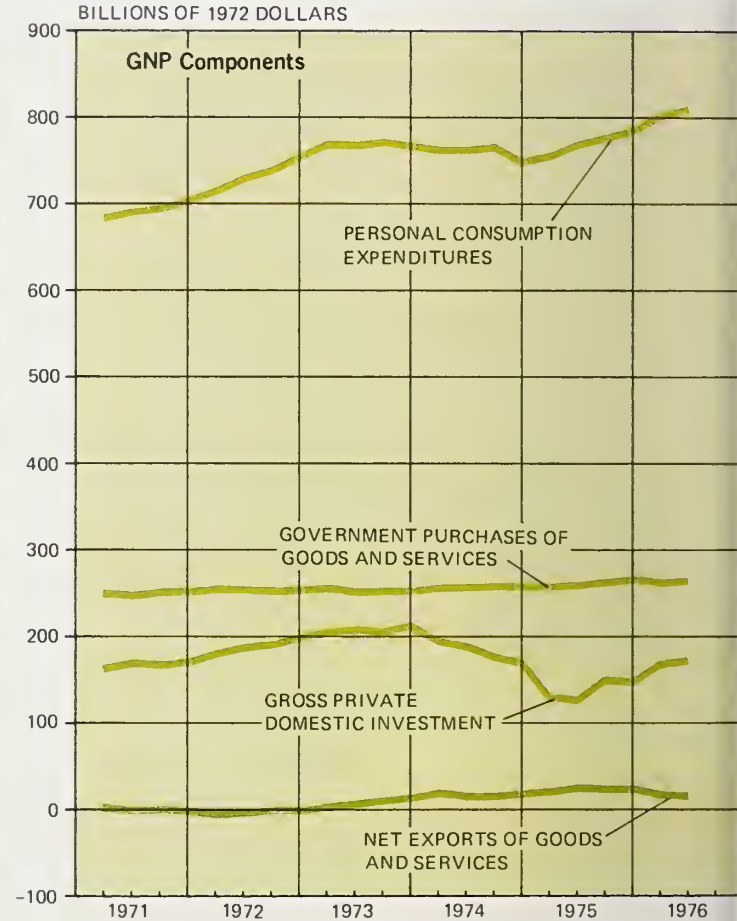
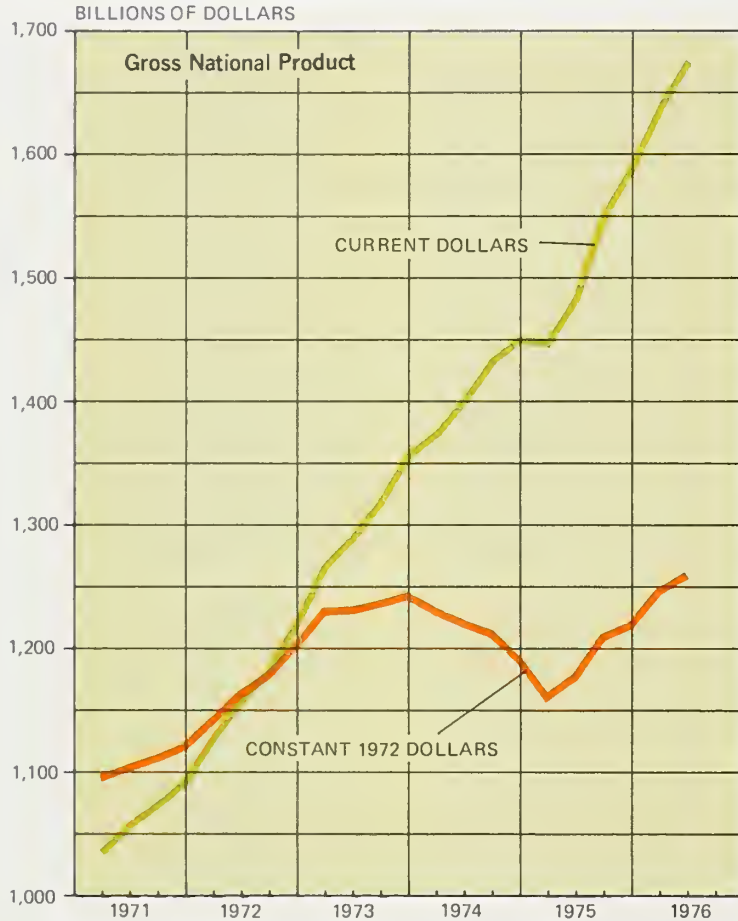
Second quarter output in current dollars increased \$37.9 billion, or 9.6 percent at an annual rate. This was \$1.1 billion higher than the preliminary estimate issued a month ago.

The GNP chain price index, a more comprehensive measurement of prices, edged upward 1.1 percentage

points to 5.4 percent, an increase over the preliminary estimate of 5 percent.

According to revised data, real GNP rose \$13.1 billion to \$1,259.4 billion, compared to the \$13.4 billion estimate from preliminary data. This downward revision of \$0.3 billion was the result of a \$1.2 billion upward revision in gross private domestic investment,

which was more than offset by downward revisions in the estimated annual rates of increase of personal consumption expenditures, net exports, and government purchases of goods and services.



#### GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

	2nd QTR. 1975	1st QTR. 1976	2nd QTR. 1976
Billions of Dollars			
Current Dollars	1,482.3	1,636.2	1,674.1
Constant 1972 Dollars	1,177.1	1,246.3	1,259.4
Personal Consumption Expenditures	767.5	800.7	808.6
Government Purchases of Goods and Services	259.1	261.9	263.6
Gross Private Domestic Investment	126.2	167.1	171.7
Net Exports of Goods and Services	24.3	16.6	15.4

	Percent Change, Annual Rates		
Inflation Rate (Chain Price Index)	5.4	4.3	5.4



## Durable, Nondurable Goods Sectors of GNP Hit 5-Year Highs

All major components of personal consumption expenditures and of gross private domestic investment recorded increases in the second quarter. The durable goods sector of personal consumption expenditures rose \$0.9 billion to \$125.2 billion—

a 5-year high. Since the last quarter of 1974, durable goods output has risen \$22.1 billion, or 21.4 percent.

Nondurable goods rose \$3 billion to \$317.6 billion, also a 5-year high. The services component, continuing its steady upward climb, rose \$4 billion to \$365.8 billion.

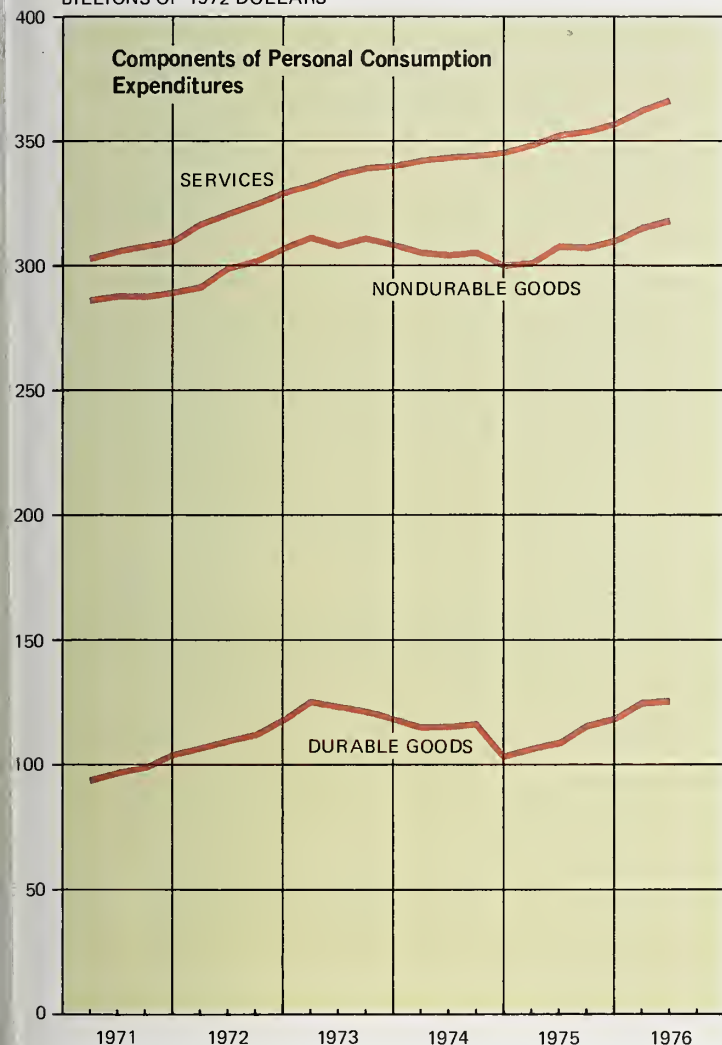
## Fixed Investment Up to \$160.6 Billion, Continuing Year Gain

Fixed investment (gross private domestic investment less the value of goods held in inventory) rose \$3.9 billion to \$160.6 billion, the fourth consecutive quarterly increase following the 5-year low reached in the second quarter of 1975. The \$3.9-

billion increase was divided between \$2.3 billion for non-residential investment and \$1.6 billion for residential investment.

Reversing the \$0.9 billion decline from \$10.4 billion to \$9.5 billion reported by preliminary GNP data on the annual rate of inventory accumulation, revised data show a \$0.7 billion increase to \$11.1 billion.

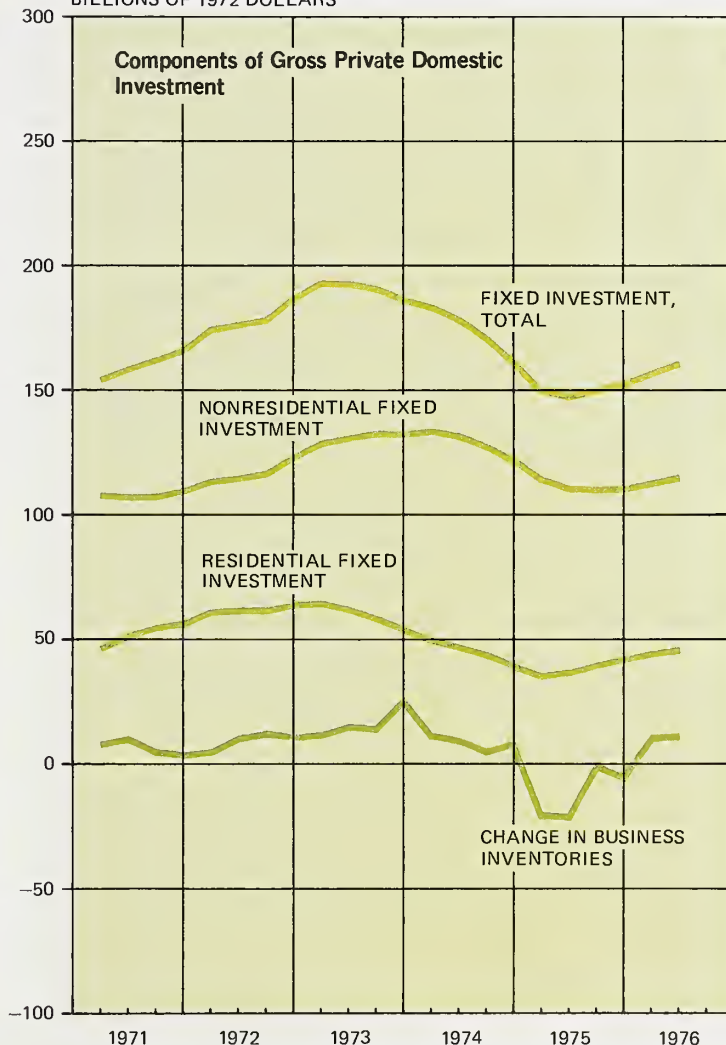
BILLIONS OF 1972 DOLLARS



COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES

	2nd QTR. 1975	1st QTR. 1976	2nd QTR. 1976
Billions of Dollars			
Durable Goods	108.4	124.3	125.2
Nondurable Goods	307.2	314.6	317.6
Services	351.8	361.8	365.8

BILLIONS OF 1972 DOLLARS



COMPONENTS OF GROSS PRIVATE DOMESTIC INVESTMENT

	2nd QTR. 1975	1st QTR. 1976	2nd QTR. 1976
Billions of Dollars			
Fixed Investment	147.4	156.7	160.6
Nonresidential	110.6	112.6	114.9
Residential	36.8	44.1	45.7
Change in Business Inventories	-21.2	10.4	11.1

## Second Quarter Pace of Book Profit Growth Slowest Since 1975

In the second quarter of 1976, book profits before taxes, which include inventory profits, rose \$4.2 billion to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$145.3 billion. This is the smallest increase since

the current upturn began in the first quarter of 1975.

Profits from current production, which exclude inventory profits, edged up \$0.2 billion to a high of \$115.3 billion. This is 33.1 percent above a year ago when profits were valued at \$86.6 billion.

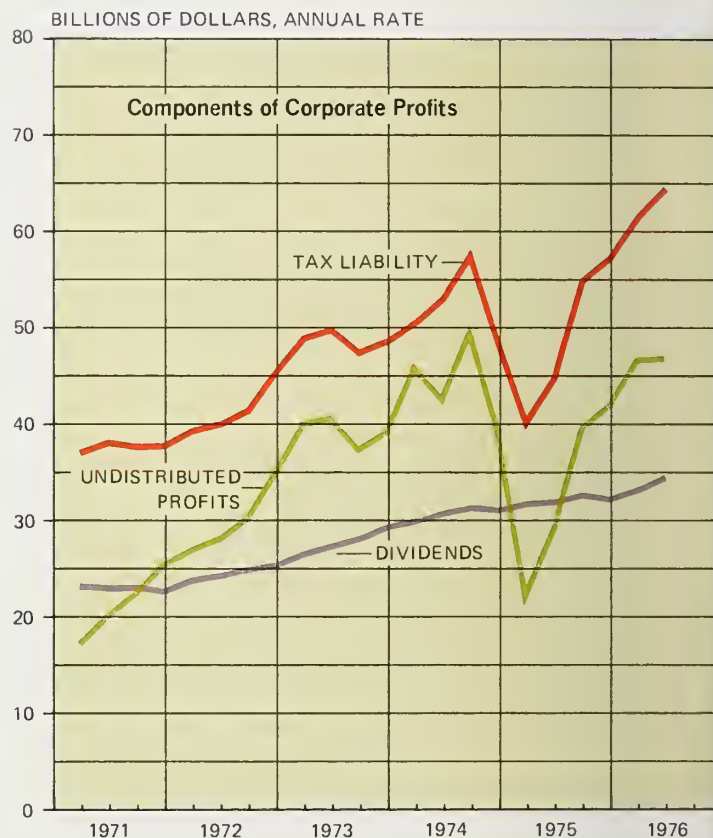
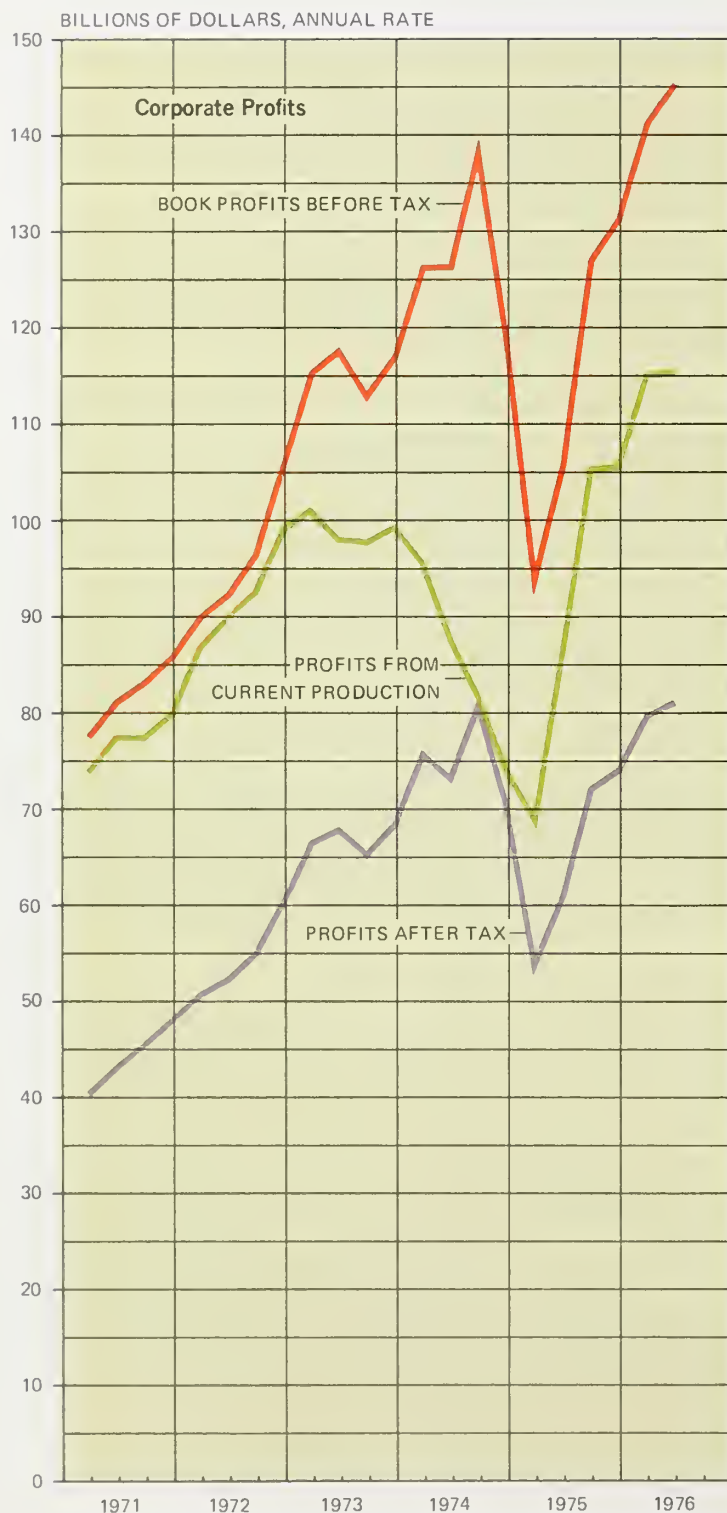
After-tax profits rose \$1.4 billion to \$81.1 billion.

## Retained Profits Up \$17.7 Billion in '76; Tax Liability Rises

Corporate profit tax liability in the second quarter increased to \$64.1 billion, a \$2.7-billion increase from the first quarter of 1976.

Dividends rose \$1.3 billion to \$34.4 billion in the second quarter of 1976.

Undistributed (retained) profits were valued at \$46.8 billion, an increase of \$17.7 billion over a year ago.



CORPORATE PROFITS	2nd QTR 1975	1st QTR 1976	2nd QTR 1976
	Billions of Dollars		
BOOK PROFITS BEFORE TAX	105.8	141.1	145.3
Profits From Current Production	86.6	115.1	115.3
PROFITS AFTER TAX	61.0	79.7	81.1
Dividends	31.9	33.1	34.4
Undistributed Profits	29.1	46.6	46.8
TAX LIABILITY	44.8	61.4	64.1

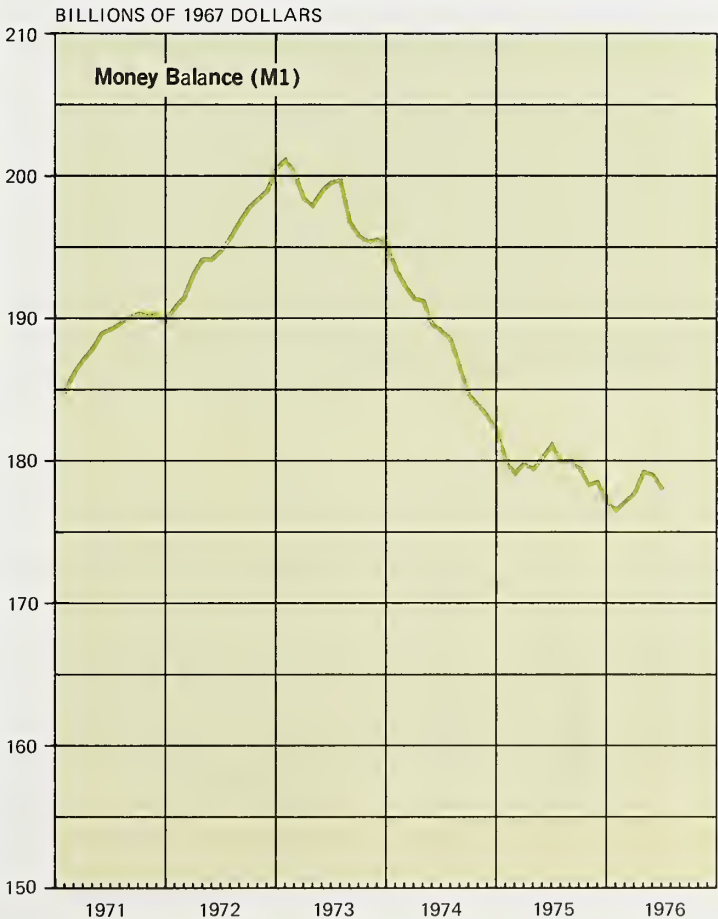
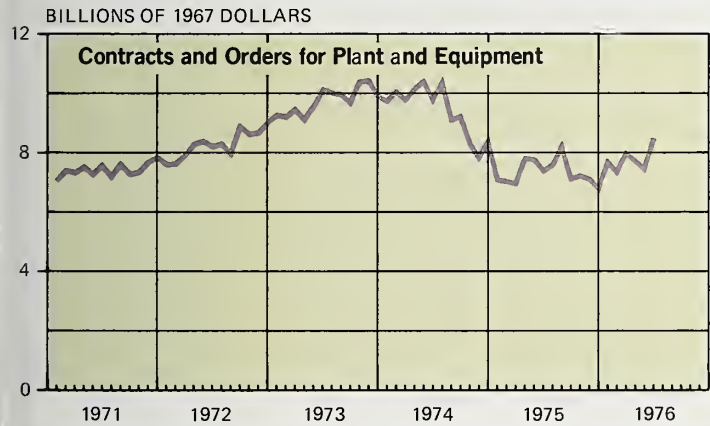
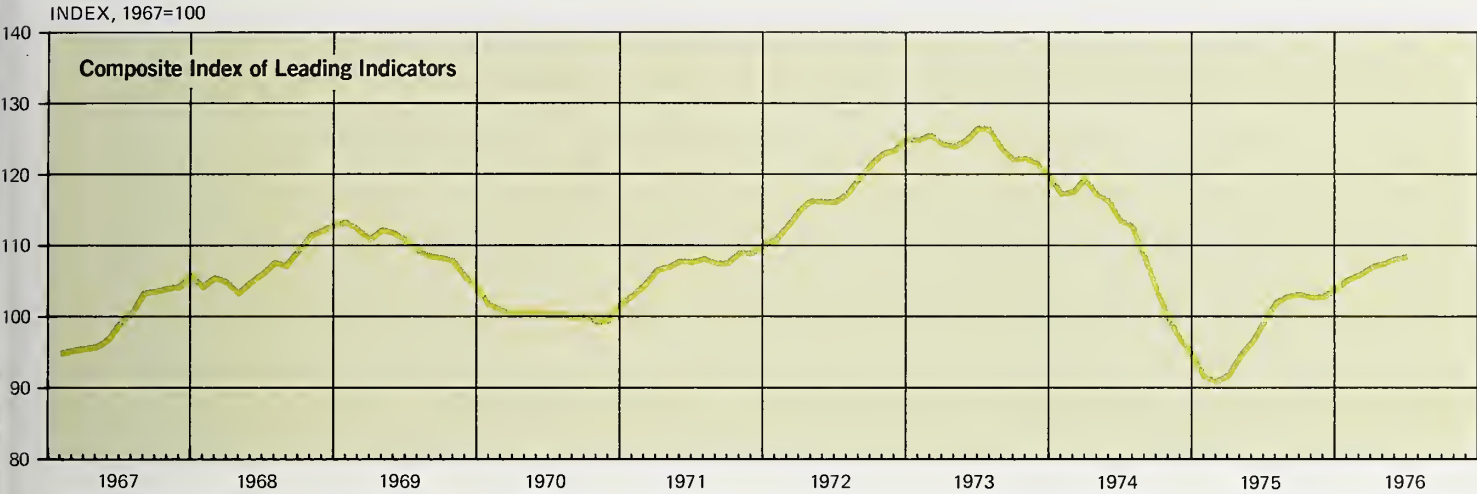
**Business Barometer  
Posts Smallest Gain  
in Last 7 Months**

According to preliminary data, the composite index of 12 leading indicators, the government's barometer of future business trends, rose 0.3 percent in June to 108.6 percent of its 1967 average. This is the smallest increase in 7 months and follows a

downward-revised 0.7-percent gain in May. Five of the 11 available indicators posted increases over the month, 4 indicators declined, and 2 were unchanged from May. The increase in contracts and orders for plant and equipment—up \$102 million, 13.6 percent—had the largest positive influence on the composite index.

The June level of \$8.5 billion (in 1967 dollars) was the highest since September 1974. The decline in the money balance (M1) had the largest negative impact. M1 (in 1967 dollars) fell a further \$1 billion to \$178.1 billion. The June level is only 0.8 percent above the January 1976 low of \$176.6 billion and remains 11.5 percent

below the January 1973 high of \$201.2 billion. The composite index has climbed 19.2 percent since the February 1975 low of 91.1, but is still 14.2 percent below the June 1973 peak.



BUSINESS CONDITIONS INDICATORS	JUNE 1975	MAY 1976	JUNE 1976
Index, 1967=100			
Composite Index of Leading Indicators	99.4	108.3	108.6
Billions of 1967 Dollars			
Contracts and Orders for Plant and Equipment	7.4	7.5	8.5
Money Balance (M1)	181.2	179.1	178.1



### Upward Industrial Production Trend Slows During July

Industrial production increased by an estimated 0.2 percent in July following rises of 0.9 percent in May and 0.4 percent in June. This was the smallest advance since last October. Overall activity was dampened somewhat by

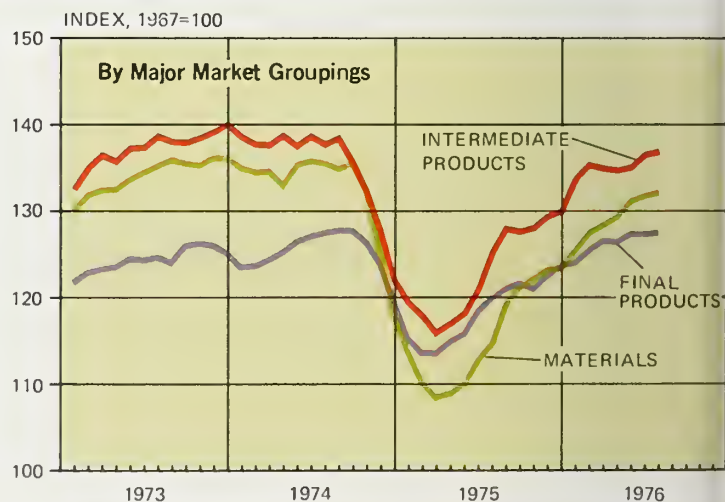
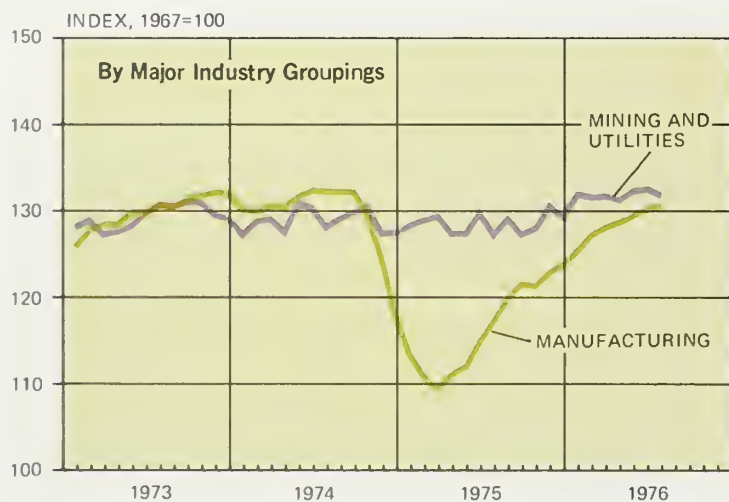
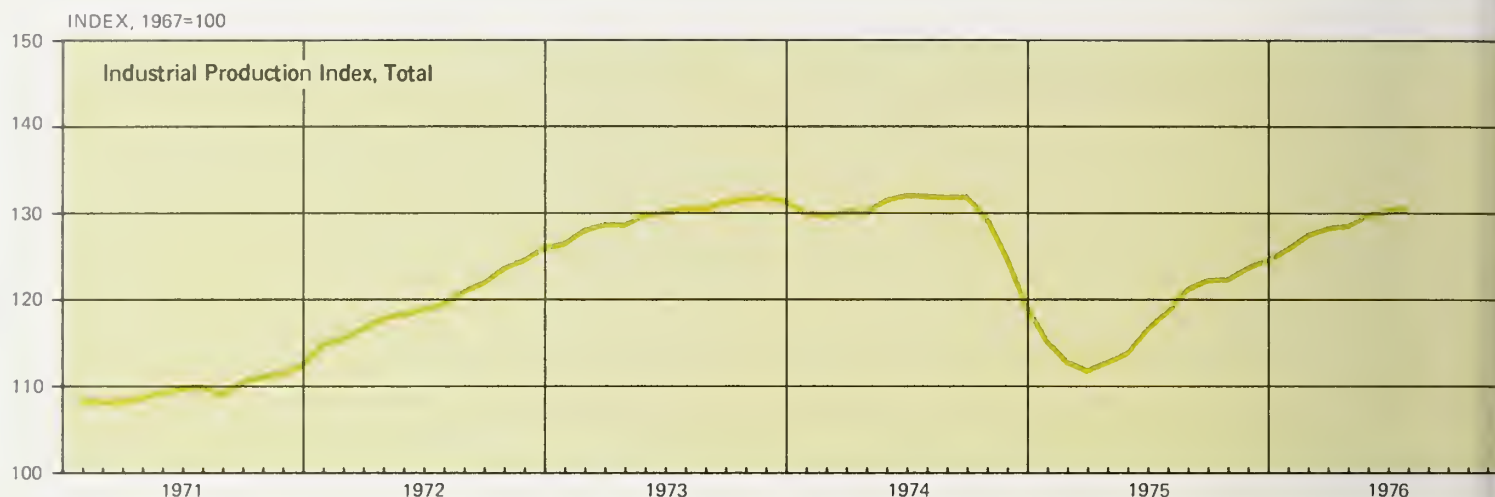
increased strike activity, notably in coal mining. At 130.4, the index was almost 17 percent above the March 1975 low.

The mining and utilities index declined 0.5 percent following rises of 0.8 percent in May and 0.2 percent in June. Manufacturing output rose 0.3 percent, the smallest gain in 9 months.

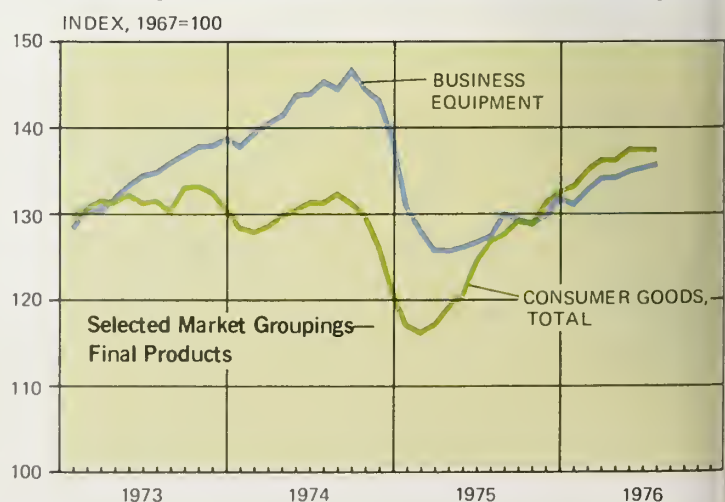
The materials index,

spurred by a continued strong advance in output of durable materials, rose 0.3 percent to 132. Output of intermediate products rose more slowly in July—up 0.3 percent compared to 1 percent in June. The final products index, which was unchanged in June, edged up 0.2 percent to 127.4. Output of consumer goods was unchanged at 137.3 as

a downturn, primarily in auto assemblies and appliance production, offset modest increases in other groups. Business equipment, which posted a substantial rise early this year, rose only 0.3 percent in both June and July.



INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	JULY 1975	JUNE 1976	JULY 1976
	Index 1967=100		
Total	118.4	130.1	130.4
INDUSTRY GROUPINGS			
Manufacturing	117.0	130.0	130.4
Mining and Utilities	127.2	132.4	131.7
MAJOR MARKET GROUPINGS			
Products, Total	120.9	129.1	129.4
Final Products	119.7	127.2	127.4
Consumer Goods	126.6	137.3	137.3
Equipment	110.0	113.4	113.8
Business Equipment	127.3	135.2	135.6
Intermediate Products	125.0	136.4	136.8
Materials	114.5	131.6	132.0



### Factory Operating Rate Rises to 80.5%, Highest Since 1974

The factory operating rate in materials-producing industries rose to 80.5 percent in the second quarter of 1976. This was the highest rate since the fourth quarter of 1974.

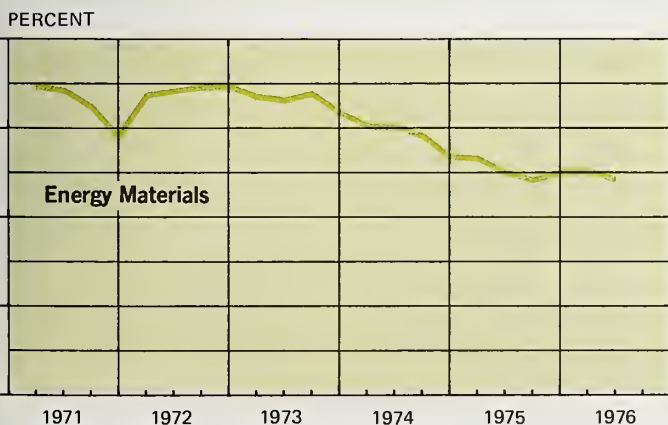
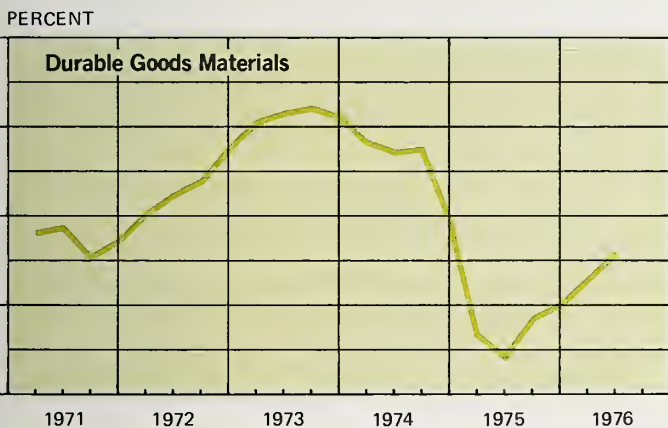
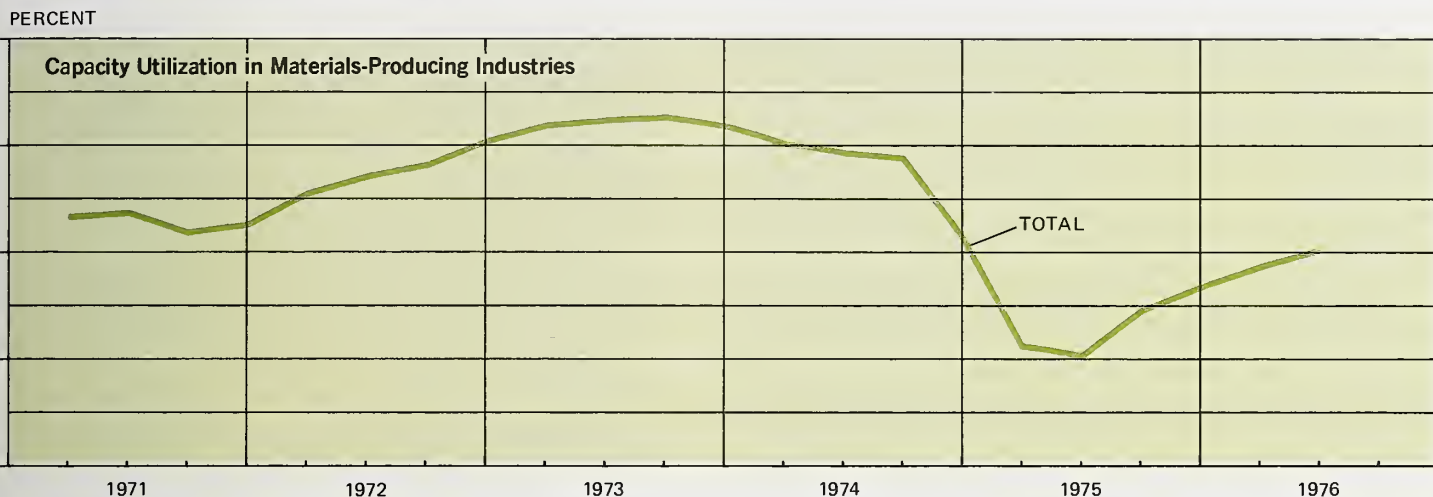
The rate for industries producing durable goods

materials jumped to 76 percent of capacity, a 2.9-percentage point gain over the previous quarter. The operating rate has risen a total of 11.6 percentage points from the second-quarter 1975 low of 64.4 percent.

In nondurable goods materials, the rate of increase slowed in the second quarter to a rate of 86.2

percent. This followed a sharp gain of 13.3 percentage points between the second quarter of 1975 and the first quarter of 1976.

The factory operating rate in energy materials industries declined slightly, to 84.5 percent in the second quarter of 1976.



CAPACITY UTILIZATION OF MATERIALS	2ND QTR. 1975	1ST QTR. 1976	2ND QTR. 1976
	Percent		
MATERIALS, TOTAL	70.6	78.9	80.5
Durable Goods Materials	64.4	73.1	76.0
Nondurable Goods Materials	72.5	85.8	86.2
Energy Materials	85.2	85.3	84.5

### Record Jump of 14.1% Posted for Nondefense Capital Goods in July

According to advance data, new orders for nondefense capital goods,\* considered a barometer of capital-spending plans by business, jumped a record 14.1 percent (\$1.7 billion) in July to \$13.5 billion. A sharp decline in new orders for

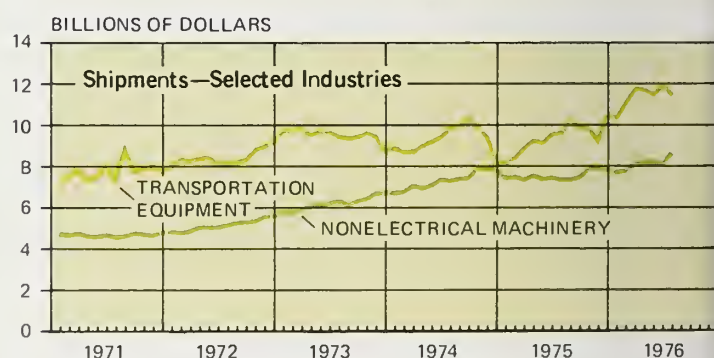
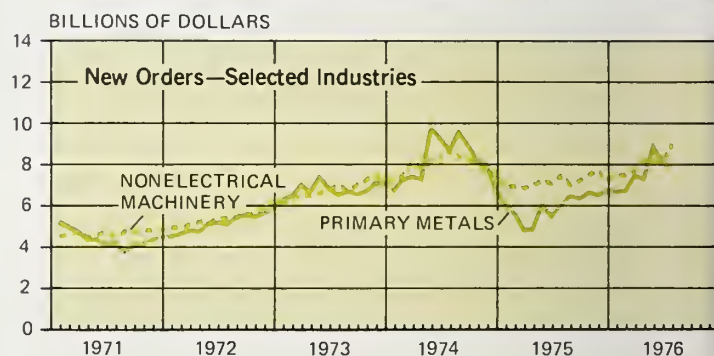
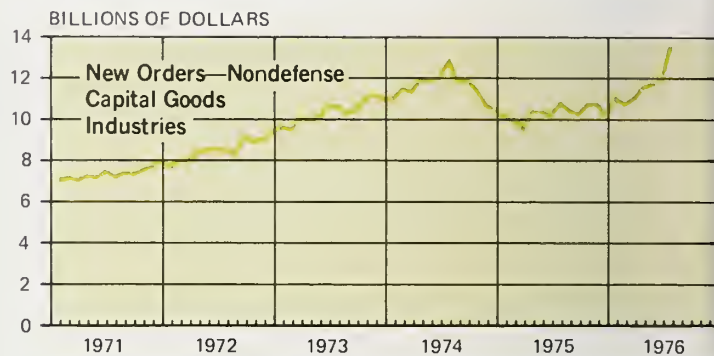
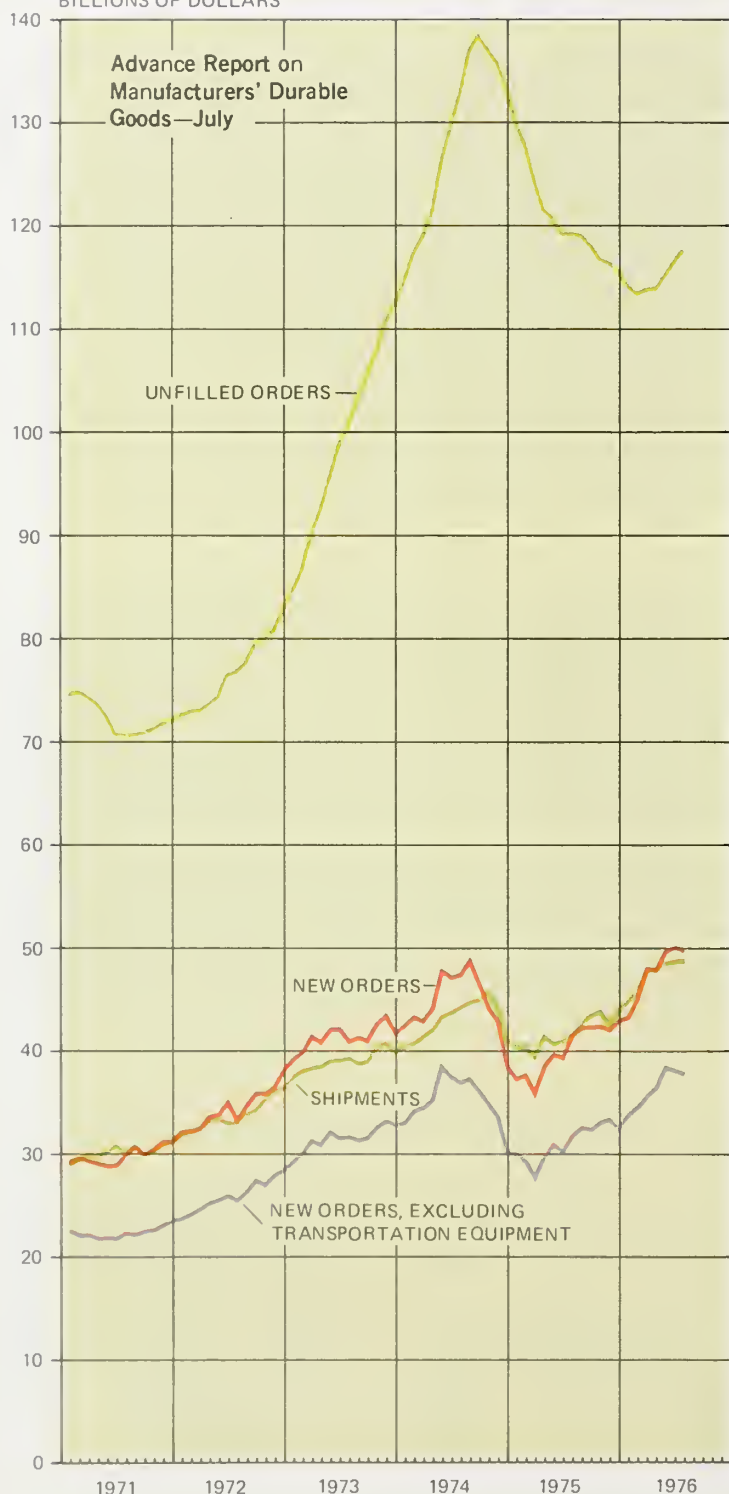
defense capital goods was partially offsetting.

Overall, new orders for durable goods slipped \$238 million (0.5 percent). An \$890-million boost in new orders for nonelectrical machinery was outweighed by a \$727-million drop in new orders for electrical machinery and a \$318-million decrease in new orders for primary metals. Total new

orders, estimated at \$49.7 billion, were 19.9 percent above a year earlier.

Shipments of durable goods rose \$110 million to \$48.6 billion. A \$524-million rise in shipments of nonelectrical machinery was partially offset by a \$495-million decline in transportation equipment. The backlog of unfilled orders rose \$1.1 billion to \$117.5 billion.

\*Include nonelectrical machinery (except farm and machinery shops), electrical machinery (except household appliances and electronic components), and the non-defense portions of shipbuilding and repair, railroad and communication equipment, aircraft, aircraft parts, and ordnance.



ADVANCE REPORT ON MANUFACTURERS' DURABLE GOODS JULY 1975 JUNE 1975 JULY 1976

	Billions of Dollars		
New Orders for Durable Goods	41.4	49.9	49.7
Nondefense Capital Goods	10.7	11.8	13.5
Defense Capital Goods	1.8	2.5	1.1
Nonelectrical Machinery	7.4	8.0	8.9
Electrical Machinery	5.3	6.7	5.9
Primary Metals	5.9	8.1	7.8
New Orders, Excluding Transportation	31.6	38.0	37.7
Shipments of Durable Goods	41.4	48.5	48.6
Nonelectrical Machinery	7.3	8.0	8.6
Transportation Equipment	9.5	11.9	11.4
Unfilled Orders, Durable Goods	119.2	116.5	117.5



# **Total Sales in June Go Up \$2.4 Billion as Wholesale Sets Pace**

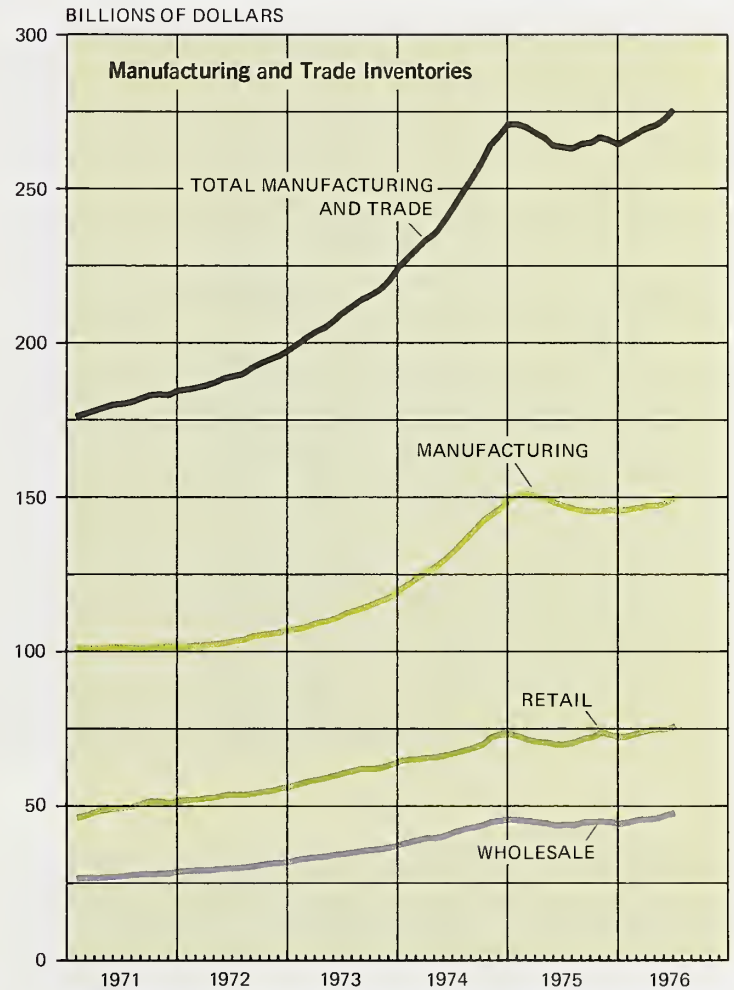
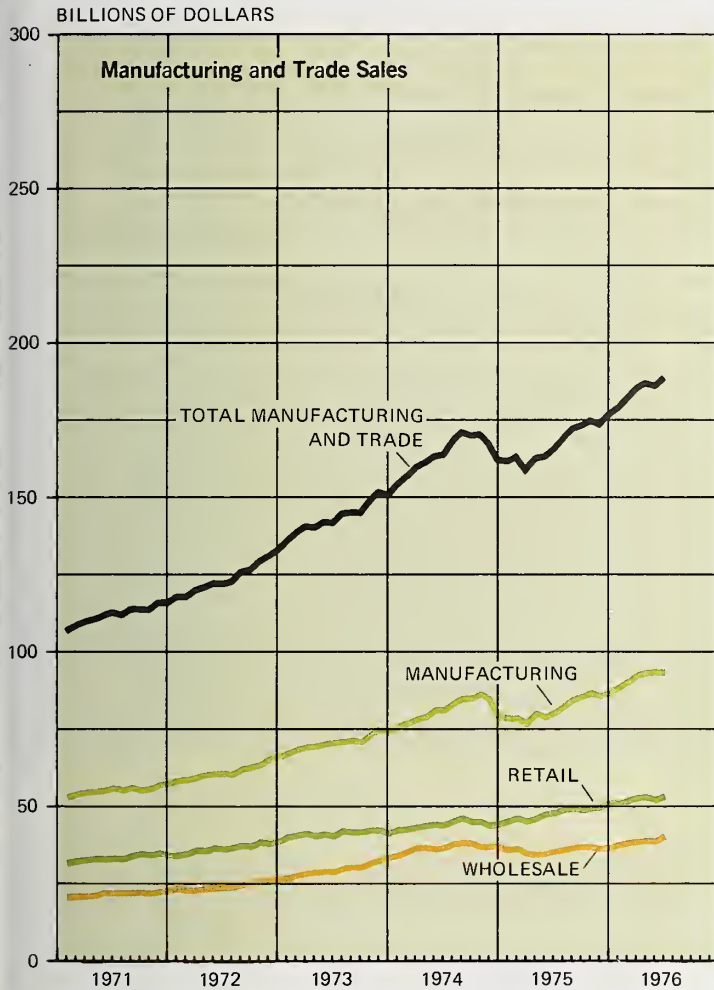
Resuming its climb, total manufacturing and trade sales rose \$2.4 billion in June to \$188.7 billion. About 60 percent of the increase was centered in the wholesale sector which reported a \$1.5 billion gain. Recovering from a May decline, retail

sales rose \$979 million. Manufacturers' sales edged down \$59 million. For the second quarter, combined sales rose about 1.7 percent, considerably slimmer than the 4.7-percent increase in the first quarter of 1976.

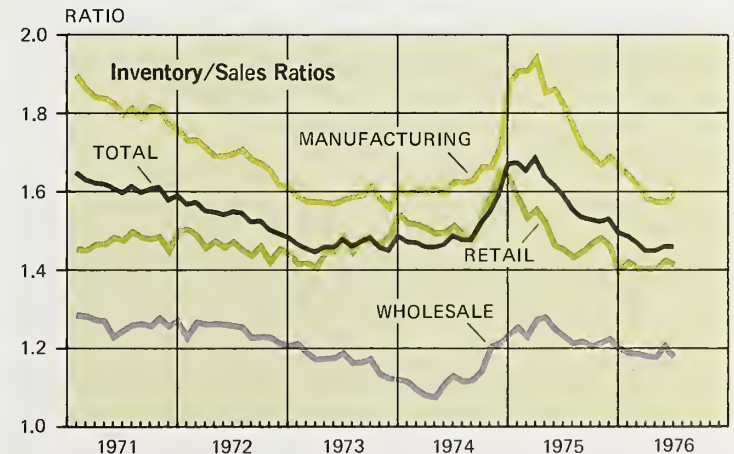
Combined business inventories advanced \$3.3 billion in June, the largest increase since December 1974. Manufacturers' inventories, which

rose \$1.7 billion, accounted for more than half of the June gain. Retail inventories, which were little changed in May, rose \$961 million in June; and wholesale inventories rose \$618 million. Total inventories rose more during the second quarter than during the first—up 2.3 percent compared to 1.8 percent.

The total stock-to-sales ratio was unchanged in June at 1.46. The manufacturing ratio rose for the first time since last November reflecting the halt in sales gains. The retail ratio edged down to 1.42; and the wholesale ratio returned to the April level of 1.19.



MANUFACTURING & TRADE SALES	JUNE 1975	MAY 1976	JUNE 1976
INVENTORIES			
Billions of Dollars			
SALES			
Manufacturing and Trade, Total	165.8	186.3	188.7
Manufacturing	81.0	94.1	94.0
Retail Trade	48.6	52.9	53.8
Wholesale Trade	36.2	39.4	40.9
INVENTORIES			
Manufacturing and Trade, Total	263.7	272.5	275.9
Manufacturing	148.1	149.0	150.8
Retail Trade	70.8	75.7	76.7
Wholesale Trade	44.9	47.8	48.4
INVENTORY-TO-SALES RATIOS			
		Ratio	
Manufacturing and Trade, Total	1.59	1.46	1.46
Manufacturing	1.83	1.58	1.60
Retail Trade	1.46	1.43	1.42
Wholesale Trade	1.19	1.21	1.19



### Total Retail Sales Decrease in July by \$642 Million

Advance data for July indicate that total retail sales declined from \$642 million in June to \$53.2 billion. It was the second downturn in the last 3 months. Sales of automotive dealers, which fell \$342 million, accounted for more than

half of the July drop. Automotive sales, estimated at \$10.1 billion in July, were 5.2 percent below the April peak but almost 15 percent above July 1975.

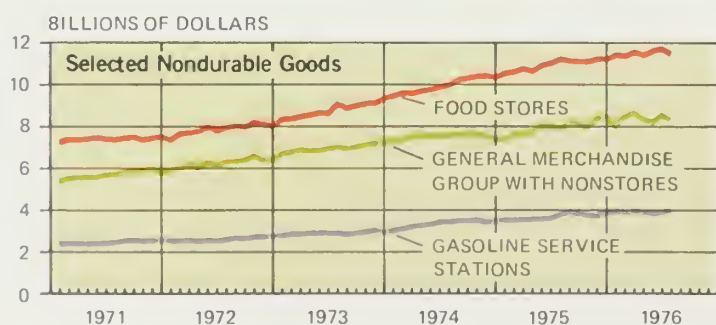
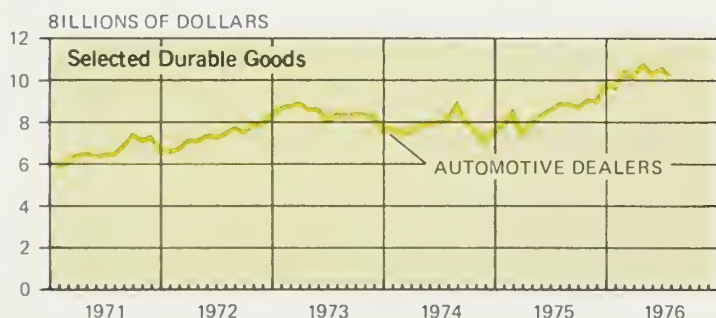
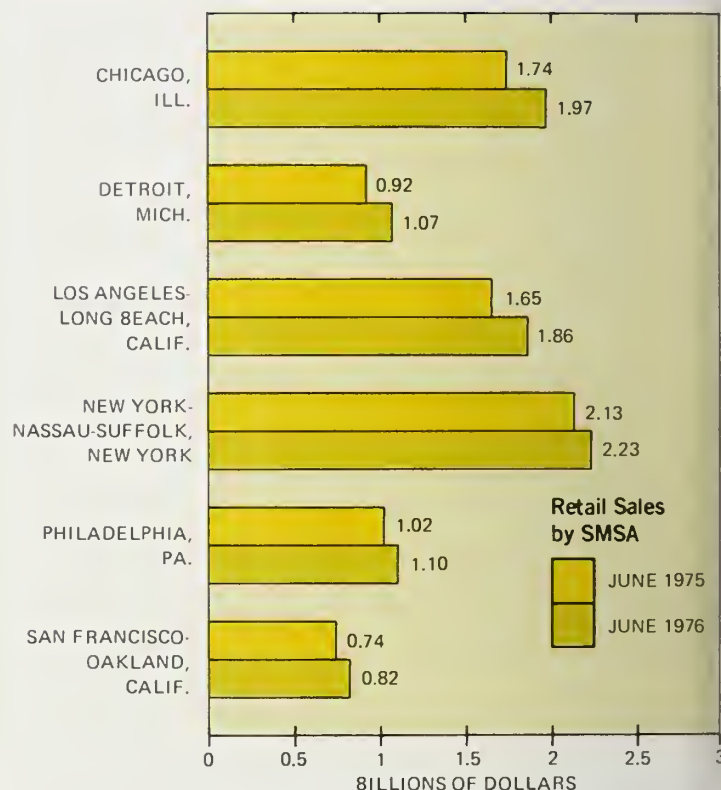
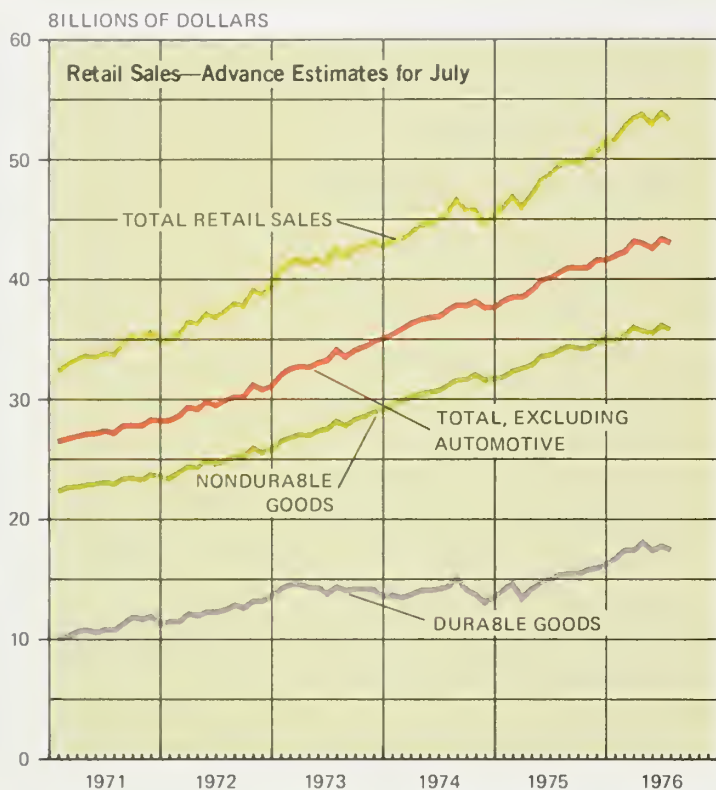
Sales of durable goods slipped \$316 million, returning to the May level of \$17.4 billion. Sales of nondurable goods declined \$320 million, erasing about half the June gain: General

merchandise stores reported a \$225 million decline and food store sales dipped \$216 million. Sales of gasoline service stations rose over the month—up \$78 million.

**RETAIL SALES IN SELECTED SMSA's\*** All selected areas reported increases in June from year-ago levels. The Detroit area reported the largest

percentage gain—up 16 percent to \$1.07 billion. Sales in the Chicago area were about 14 percent above last June, and Los Angeles-Long Beach sales were up about 13 percent. Sales in the New York-Nassau-Suffolk area, which were below year-ago levels in May were about 5 percent above June 1975.

\*Not seasonally adjusted.



RETAIL SALES JULY ADVANCE	JULY 1975	JUNE 1976	JULY 1976
Billions of Dollars			
Retail Sales, Total	49.4	53.8	53.2
Total Sales, Excluding Automotive Groups	40.6	43.4	43.1
Durable Goods	15.4	17.8	17.4
Automotive Dealers	8.8	10.5	10.1
Nondurable Goods	34.0	36.1	35.8
Food Stores, Total	11.2	11.7	11.5
General Merchandise Group	7.9	8.5	8.3
Gasoline Service Stations	3.8	3.9	4.0



### New Apartments Take 12 Months to Finish; Up From 8½ in 1971

The average length of time from start of apartment building construction to completion has increased in each of the past 5 years—from 8½ months for those completed in 1971 to 12 months for those completed in 1975.

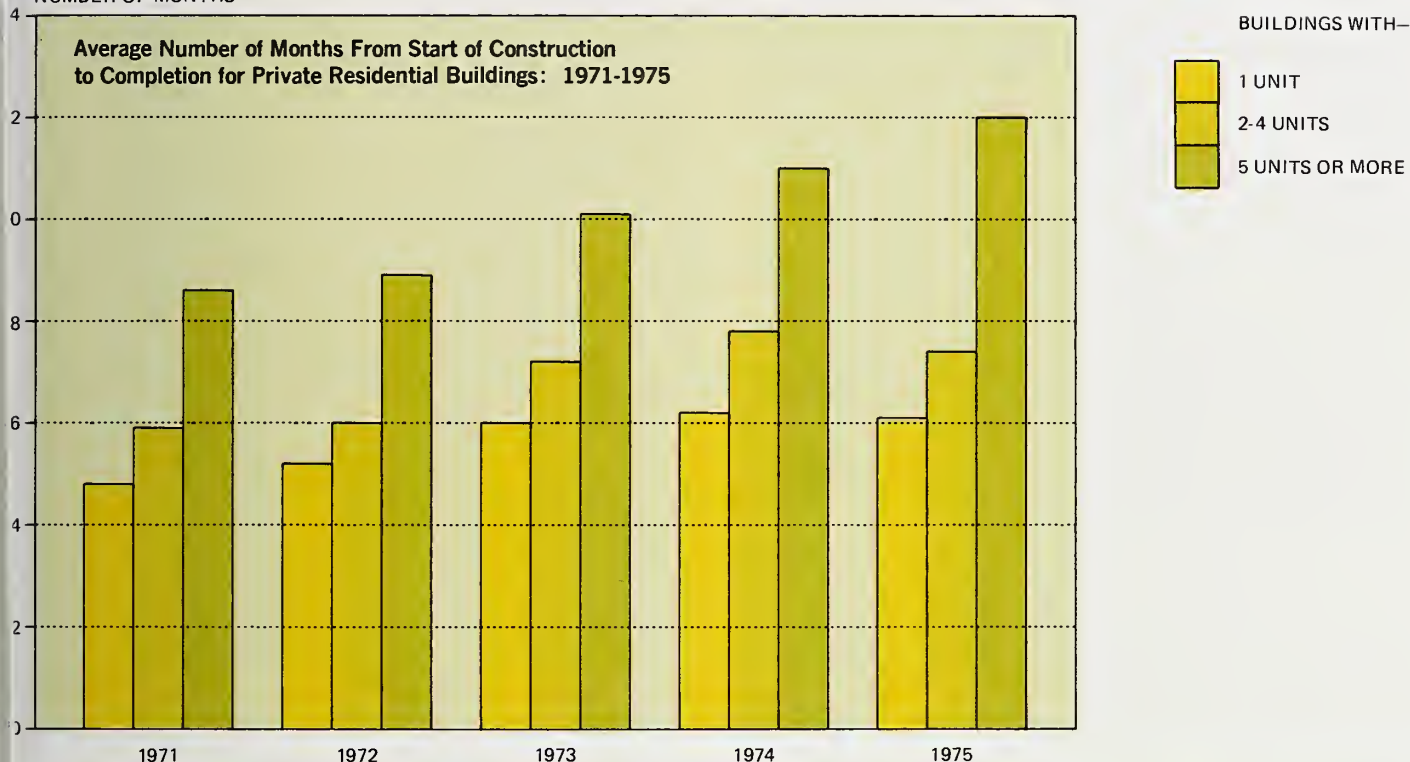
The average length of time from start to completion of single-family houses remained virtually unchanged at approximately 6 months during the past 3 years, compared with about 5 months in 1971 and 1972.

The increase in completion time for one-family houses can be attributed to the increase in the average size of the dwellings. The

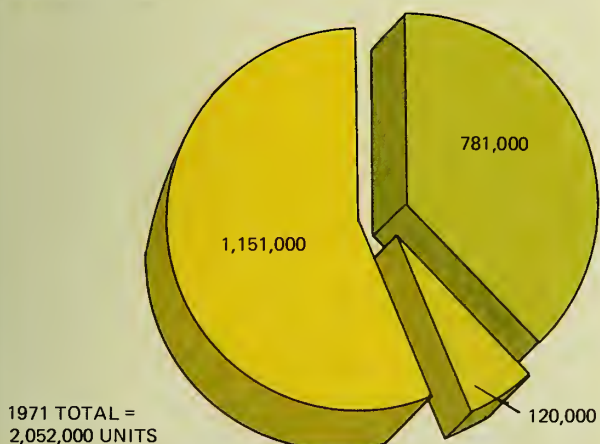
longer construction time for apartment buildings can be attributed to market conditions and financing arrangements which resulted in outright suspension of construction for a period of time or deliberate stretch-out of completion time.

NUMBER OF MONTHS

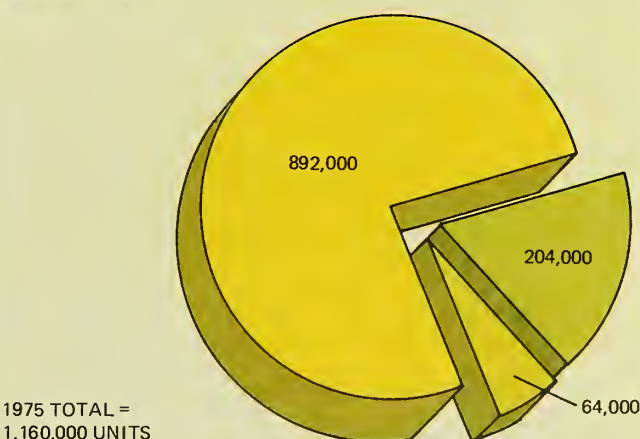
**Average Number of Months From Start of Construction to Completion for Private Residential Buildings: 1971-1975**



**Number of New Privately Owned Housing Units Started: 1971**



**Number of New Privately Owned Housing Units Started: 1975**





### Private Housing Starts Down 9.2% to 1.4 Million Rate

Privately-owned housing units started in July declined 9.2 percent to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 1,387,000 after two consecutive monthly increases. Single-family units were down 21,000 units, while multifamily structures slipped

119,000 units to the lowest level since February. This was the largest unit decrease in multifamily structures since the 140,000 unit decline in July 1974.

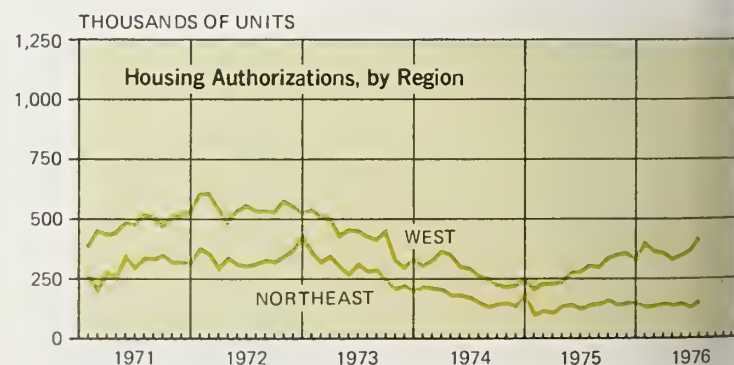
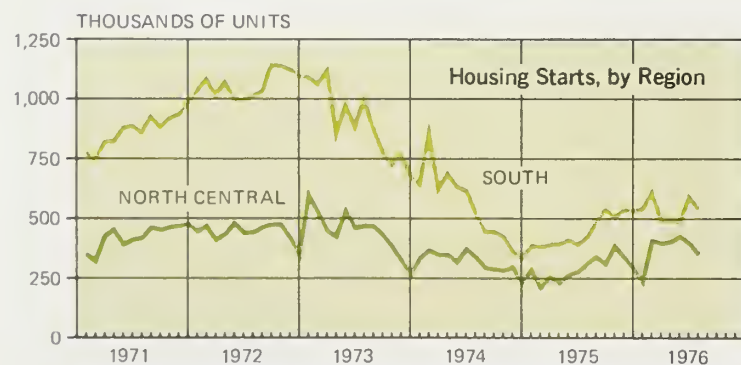
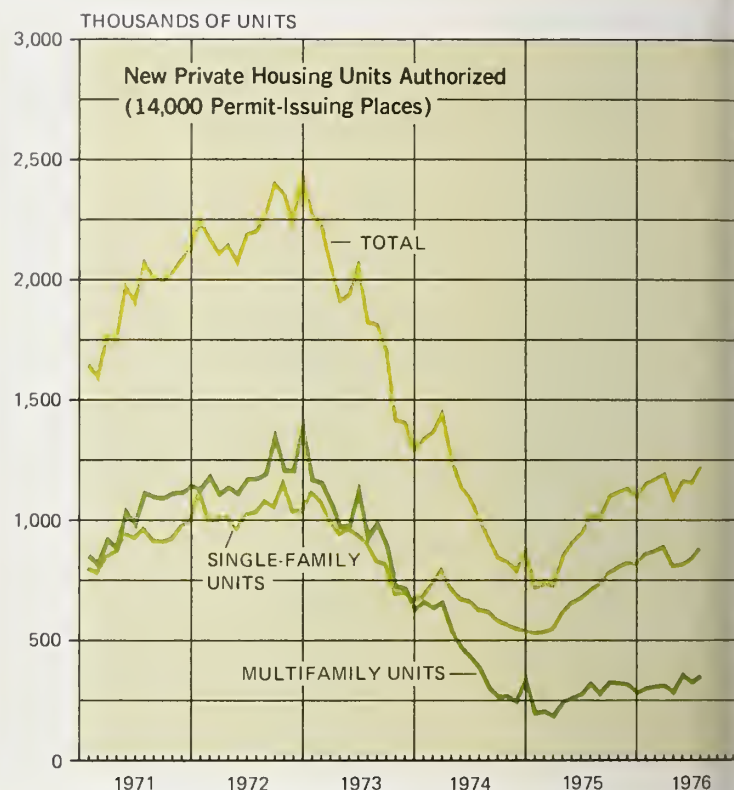
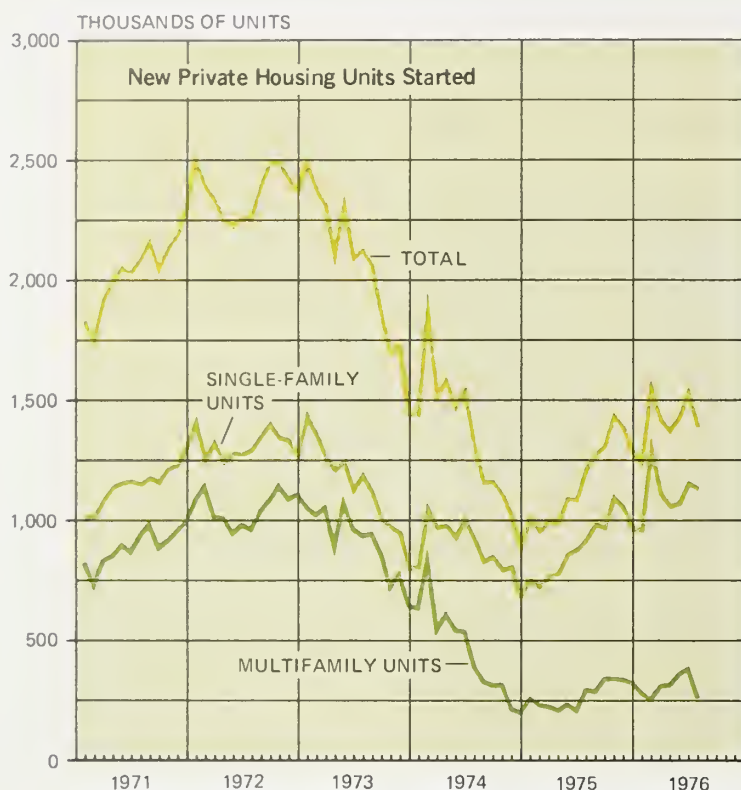
The South and the North Central regions showed the greatest unit declines of 51,000 (8.6 percent) and 45,000 units (11.4 percent), respectively.

### Authorized Permits for Private Housing Increased 6% in July

New privately-owned housing construction was authorized in July at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 1,219,000 units, the highest rate since April 1974. This is 6 percent above the June revised rate and 20 percent ahead of the rate a year ago.

Permits for single-family units rose 46,000 units and multifamily units increase 23,000 units.

The regions with the greatest unit increases were the Northeast, up 23,000 units (18.4 percent) and the West, up 53,000 units (14.8 percent).



HOUSING STARTS

	JULY 1975	JUNE 1976	JULY 1976
TOTAL UNITS STARTED	1,207	1,527	1,387
Single-Family Units	916	1,149	1,128
Units in Multifamily Structures	291	378	259

Thousands of Units			
8 BY REGION			
Northeast	178	171	138
North Central	310	396	351
South	418	590	539
West	301	370	359

HOUSING AUTHORIZATIONS

	JULY 1975	JUNE 1976	JULY 1976
TOTAL UNITS AUTHORIZED	1,016	1,150	1,219
Single-Family Units	699	829	875
Units in Multifamily Structures	317	321	344

Thousands of Units			
8 BY REGION			
Northeast	135	125	148
North Central	275	298	273
South	309	368	386
West	297	359	412

# Public Construction Paces 1.6% Increase; First in 2 Months

Following two consecutive monthly declines, the value of new construction work done (in current dollars) increased 1.6 percent in June to an annual rate of \$142.5 billion.

In real terms (expressed in constant 1967 dollars), the pace of new construction

activity rose 0.3 percent to \$71.7 billion, still about 4 percent below the 1976 peak of \$74.6 billion reached in March. Public construction, rising \$0.9 billion (5.1 percent) to a \$18.6 billion annual rate, accounted for the entire increase. Private construction, dipping 1.1 percent to a \$53.1 billion annual rate, was partially offsetting.

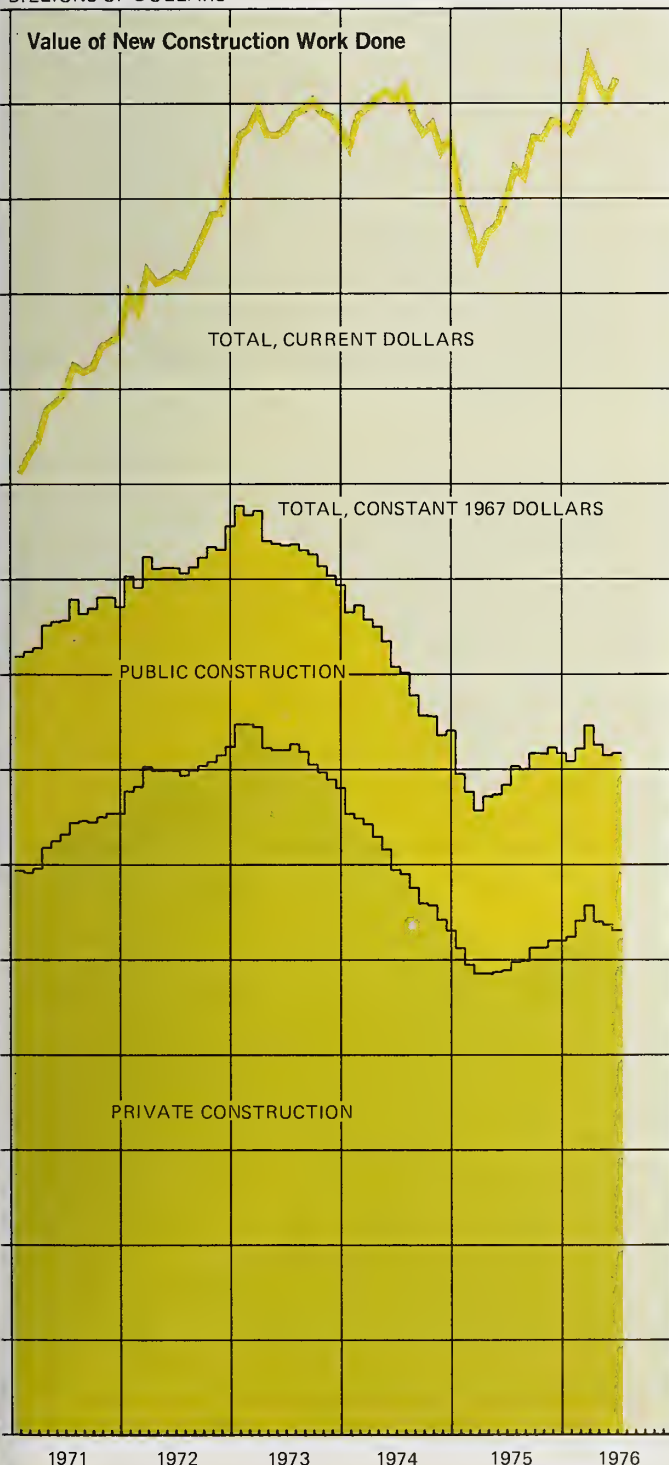
# Multiunit Residential Building Accounts for All of Housing Rise

The June rise reflected increased construction activity on residential buildings and reduced activity in the non-residential buildings sector. Multiunit residential structures accounted for all of the rise in residential new construction, with the pace

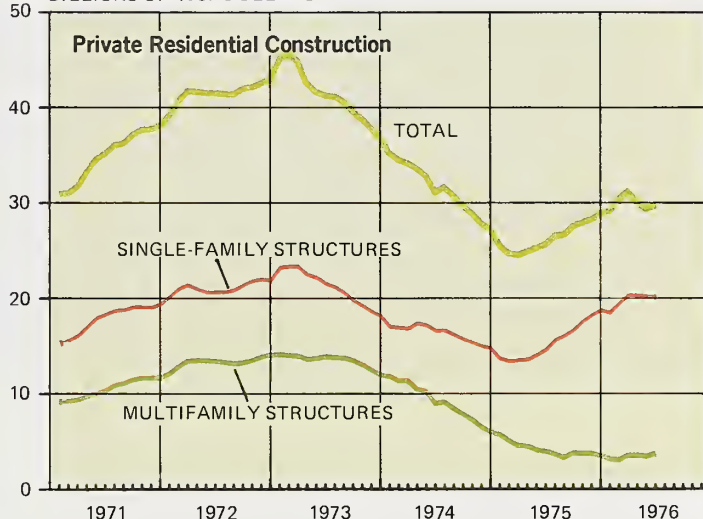
of activity on one-unit structures remaining the same.

New construction on non-residential buildings dropped 4.7 percent; construction of industrial buildings plummeted 5.7 percent, while commercial buildings dropped 4.8 percent.

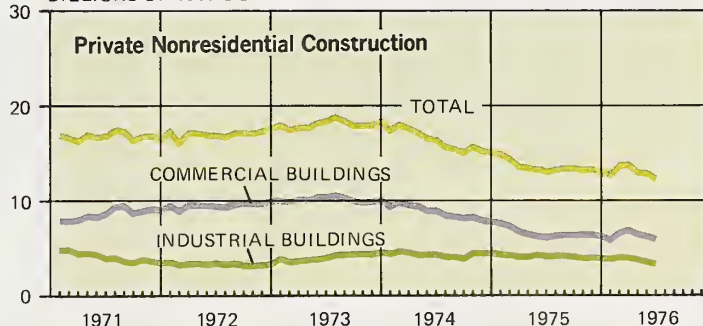
BILLIONS OF DOLLARS



BILLIONS OF 1967 DOLLARS



BILLIONS OF 1967 DOLLARS



VALUE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION	JUNE 1975	MAY 1976	JUNE 1976
Billions of Dollars			
CURRENT DOLLARS, TOTAL	129.7	140.3	142.5
CONSTANT 1967 DOLLARS, TOTAL	68.4	71.5	71.7
Private Construction	48.9	53.7	53.1
Residential Buildings	25.6	29.4	29.7
Single-Family Structures	14.6	20.2	20.2
Multifamily Structures	3.8	3.3	3.6
Nonresidential Buildings	13.0	12.8	12.2
Commercial	6.2	6.2	5.9
Industrial	4.1	3.5	3.3
Public Construction	19.5	17.7	18.6



### Food Prices Slow, Gasoline Costs Rise as July CPI Up 0.5%

The consumer price index for all items rose a seasonally adjusted 0.5 percent in July, about the same as in recent months.

Declines in some food prices—notably meats—partially offset higher prices for a variety of

other goods and services, particularly gasoline, apparel, used cars, medical care and transportation services, mortgage interest costs, and dairy products. The unadjusted July index was 171.1, an increase of 5.4 percent since July 1975.

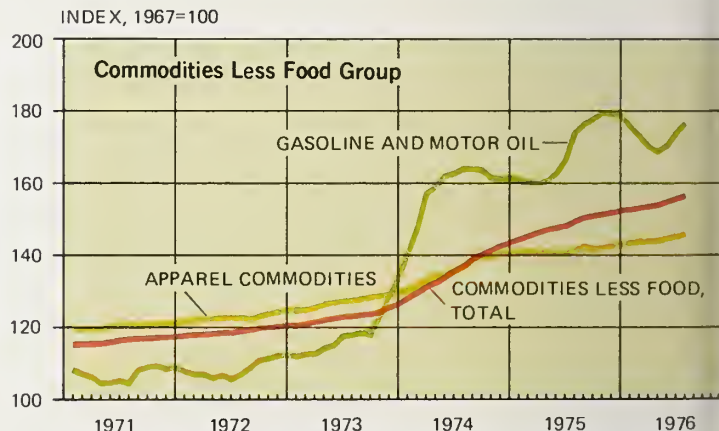
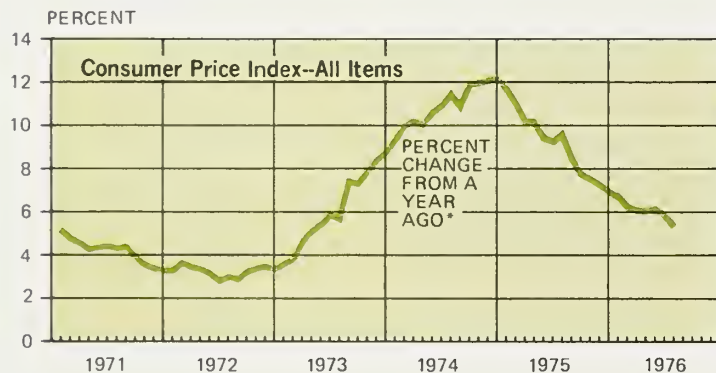
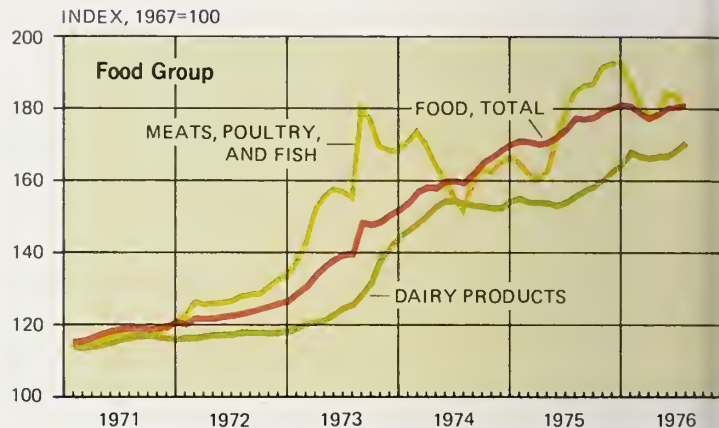
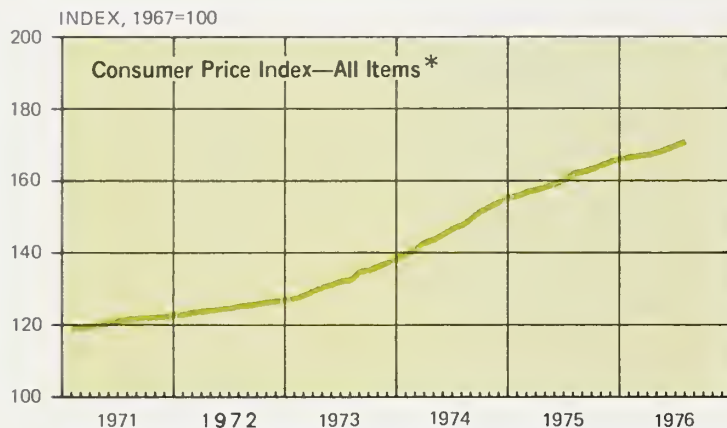
The food index edged up 0.1 percent in July following a 0.2 percent rise in June. A 1.1 percent increase in

dairy products was offset by a 1.6 percent decline in meats, poultry, and fish.

The commodities less food index rose 0.6 percent compared with 0.5 percent in June. Almost one-fourth of the July increase was due to higher gasoline prices. The gasoline and motor oil index, which rose 2.1 percent in June, increased a further 1.5 percent in July. Apparel

commodities rose more in July—up 0.6 percent.

The services index advanced 0.6 percent, matching the June rise. The medical services index, reflecting higher charges for hospital services, rose 1.1 percent. Spurred by higher auto insurance costs, the transportation services index rose 0.9 percent.

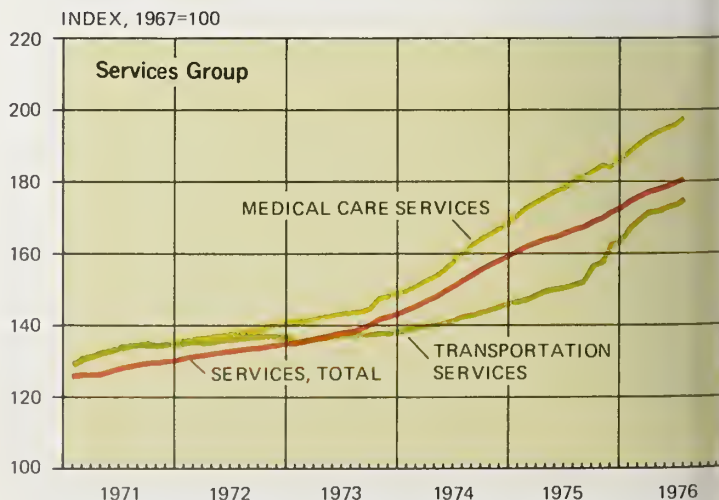


CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	JULY 1975	JUNE 1976	JULY 1976
ALL ITEMS, TOTAL (Index, 1967=100)*	162.3	170.1	171.1
Percent Change From a Year Ago*	9.7	5.9	5.4

Index, 1967=100			
BY COMMODITY AND SERVICE GROUPS			
Food	177.8	181.0	181.2
Meats, Poultry, and Fish	184.8	184.0	181.1
Dairy Products	155.5	168.4	170.2
Commodities Less Food	149.8	156.0	156.9
Apparel Commodities	141.2	145.0	145.8
Gasoline and Motor Oil	173.9	174.0	176.6
Services	166.9	179.9	181.0
Transportation Services	151.1	173.2	174.7
Medical Care Services	180.3	195.8	197.9

\*Not seasonally adjusted





# **Foods Index Declines 1% in June; Industrial Up 0.7%**

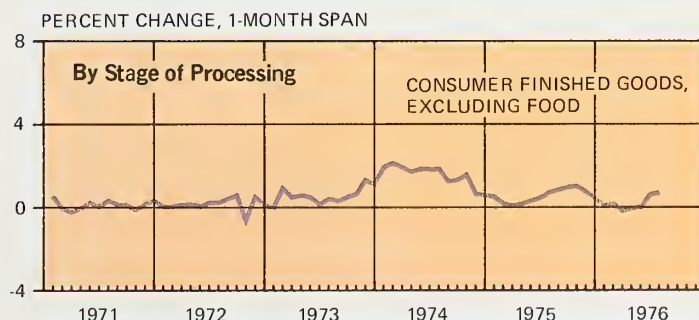
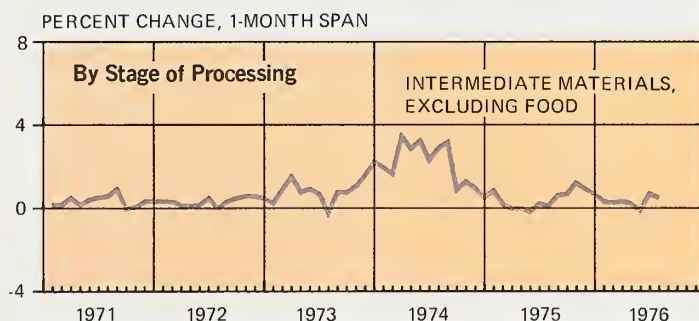
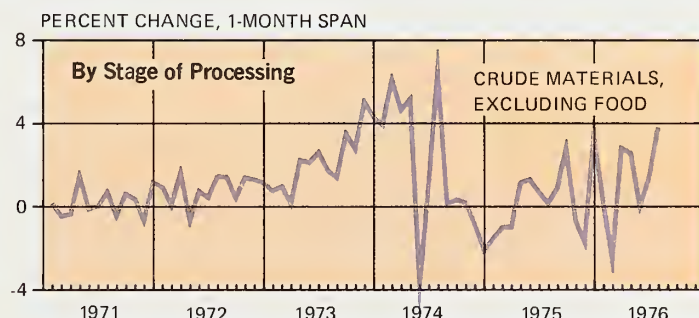
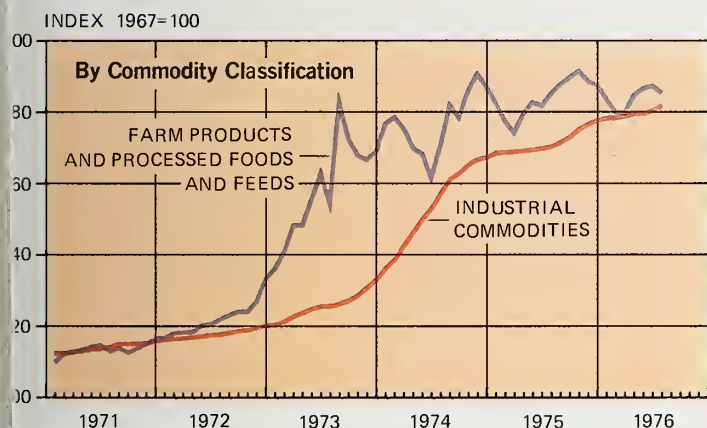
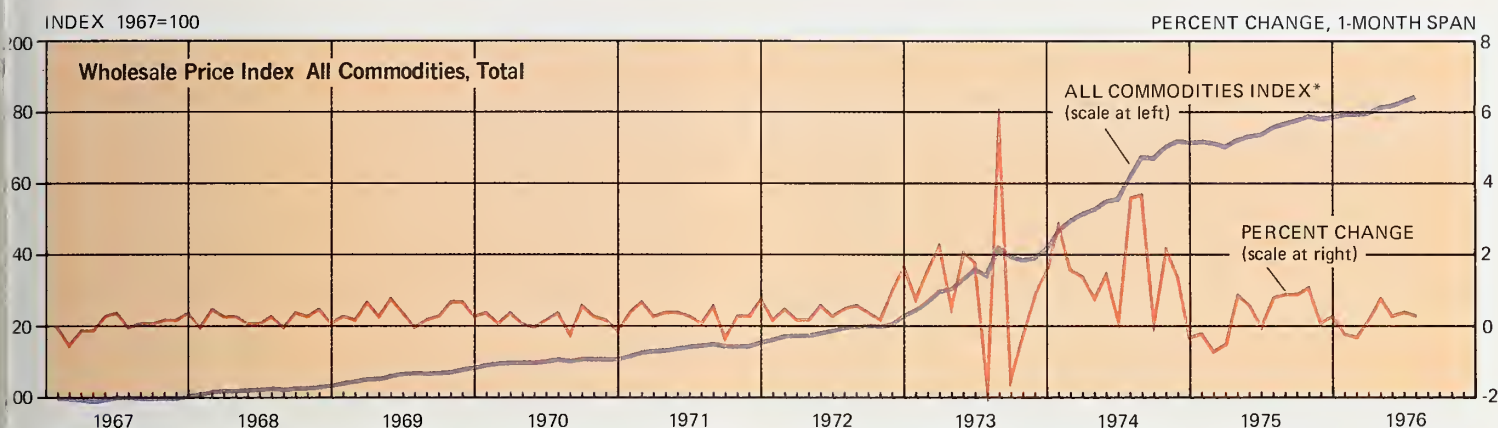
The all commodities index rose a modest 0.3 percent (seasonally adjusted) in July, about the same as the increases posted in May and June. The combined farm products and processed foods and feeds index declined for the first time in 4 months—

down 1 percent to 185.7. Chiefly reflecting sharp rises in fuels, metals, and wood products, the industrial commodities index advanced 0.7 percent to 181.8. This was the largest increase since last November.

On a stage-of-processing basis, the crude materials index (excluding foods, feeds, and fibers) climbed 3.8 percent. The intermediate

materials index (excluding foods and feeds) moved up 0.5 percent following a 0.7-percent gain in June. A 0.7-percent increase in consumer finished goods other than food followed a 0.6-percent increase in June and little change during the first 5 months of 1976.

**NOTE:** July data reflect changes in the sample of commodities used in calculating the wholesale price indexes. The July WPI includes 2,677 items compared to 2,657 in January when the last change was made—15 items were dropped due to a decline in market importance, and 35 products were added to the industrial commodities component of the WPI.



WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX	JULY 1975	JUNE 1976	JULY 1976
ALL COMMODITIES, TOTAL (Index, 1967=100)*	175.7	183.1	184.3
Percent Change, 1-Month Span	0.8	0.4	0.3
BY COMMODITY CLASSIFICATION			
	Index, 1967=100		
Farm Products and Processed Foods and Feeds, Total	185.4	187.5	185.7
Industrial Commodities	170.4	180.5	181.8
BY STAGE OF PROCESSING			
	Percent Change, 1-Month Span		
Crude Materials, Excluding Food	0.2	1.4	3.8
Intermediate Materials, Excluding Food	0.1	0.7	0.5
Consumer Finished Goods, Excluding Food	0.7	0.6	0.7

\*Not Seasonally Adjusted

### Farmers' Prices Hold Steady Following 3 Monthly Increases

Following increases during the 3 previous months, the index of prices received by farmers for all farm products held steady at 196 during the month ended July 15.

The index for prices paid by farmers (for commodities and services, interest, taxes,

and farm wage rates) was 195, also unchanged from mid-June.

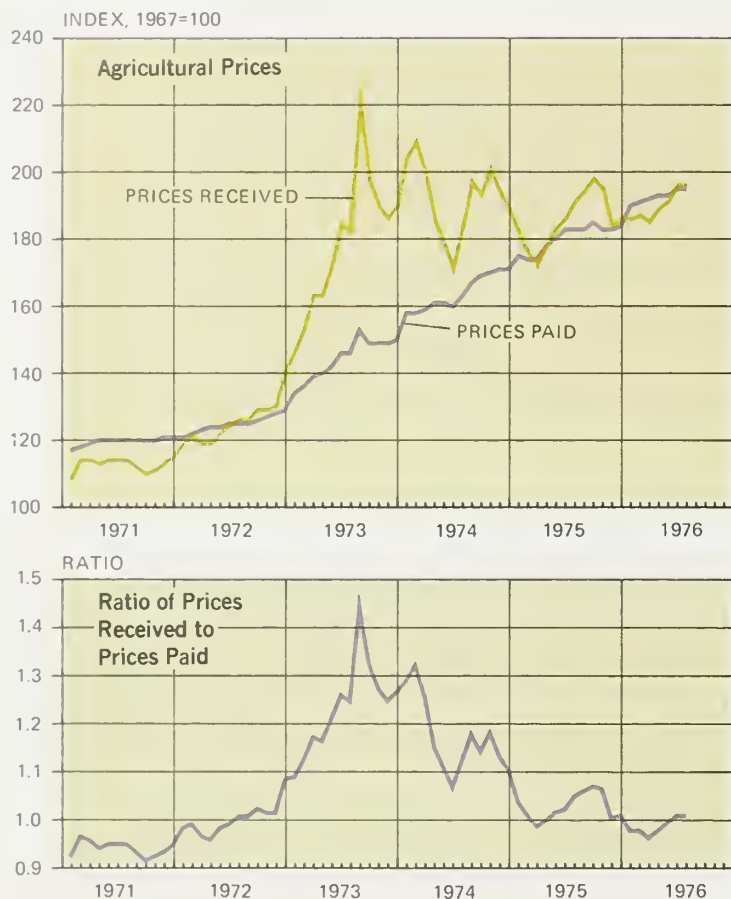
The ratio of prices received to prices paid remained at 1.01.

### Farm Family Prices Paid for Living Items Increase 1%

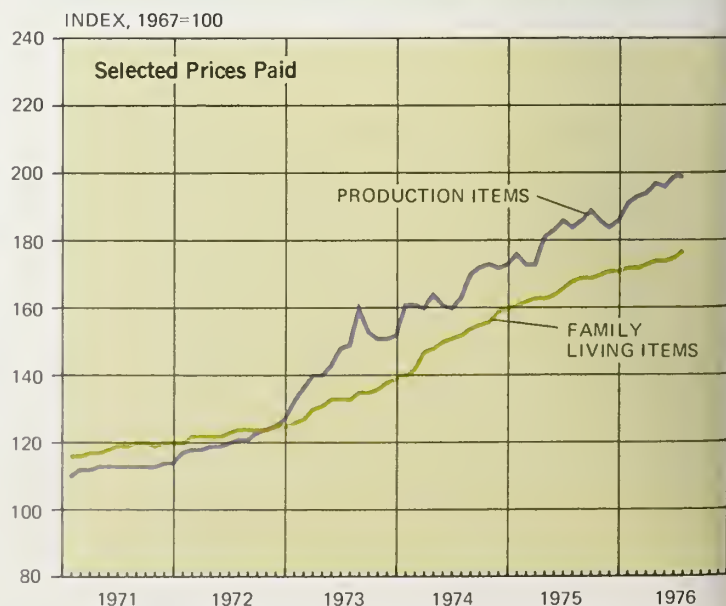
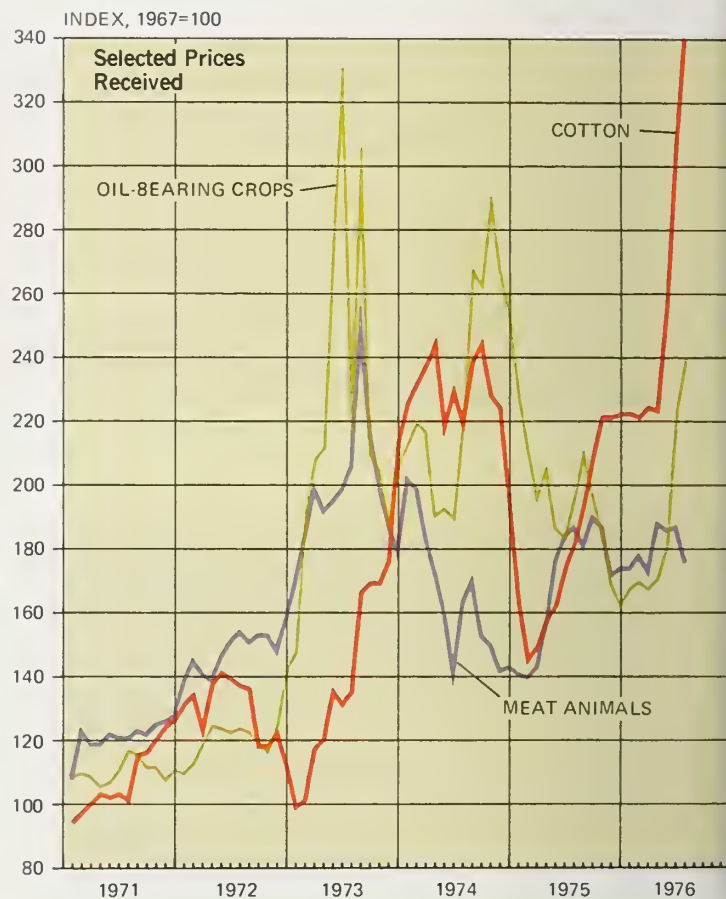
The oil-bearing crops index increased 18 points (8 percent) to 240; soybeans at \$6.73 per bushel were 57 cents above June. Cotton rose 38 points (13 percent) to 340. The meat animals index declined 11 points (6 percent) to 176, as average prices

received for beef cattle, hogs, and calves showed substantial declines.

Prices paid for family living items was 2 points (1 percent) higher than in mid-June. This was due to rises in prices paid for food, autos and auto supplies, and clothing and textiles. The production items index, at 199, was unchanged from mid-June.



AGRICULTURAL PRICES	JULY 15, 1975	JUNE 15, 1976	JULY 15, 1976
Index, 1967=100			
PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS	191	196	196
Meat Animals	187	187	176
Oil-Bearing Crops	196	222	240
Cotton	181	302	340
PRICES PAID BY FARMERS	183	195	195
Family Living Items	168	175	177
Production Items	184	199	199
RATIO OF PRICES RECEIVED TO PRICES PAID	104	101	101





## Private Business Productivity Up 3.6% in 2nd Quarter

Productivity (output per hour of all persons in the private business sector) rose at a 3.6-percent seasonally-adjusted annual rate in the second quarter. This was about half the first quarter 7.5-percent rate (revised). The private-business productivity gain

reflected a 5.4-percent increase in output, on an annual basis, and a 1.8-percent increase in hours worked.

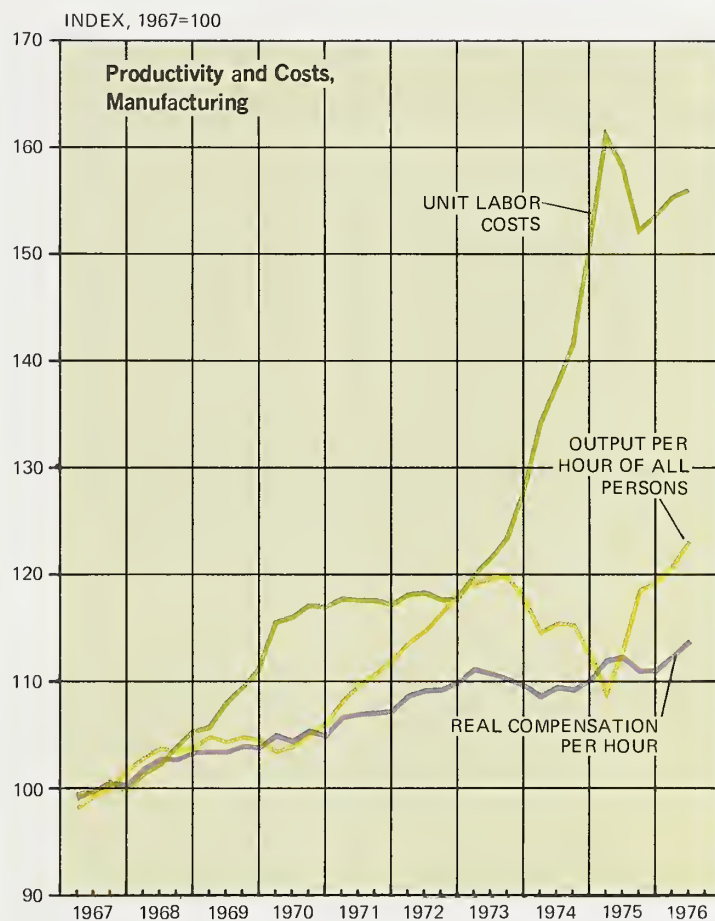
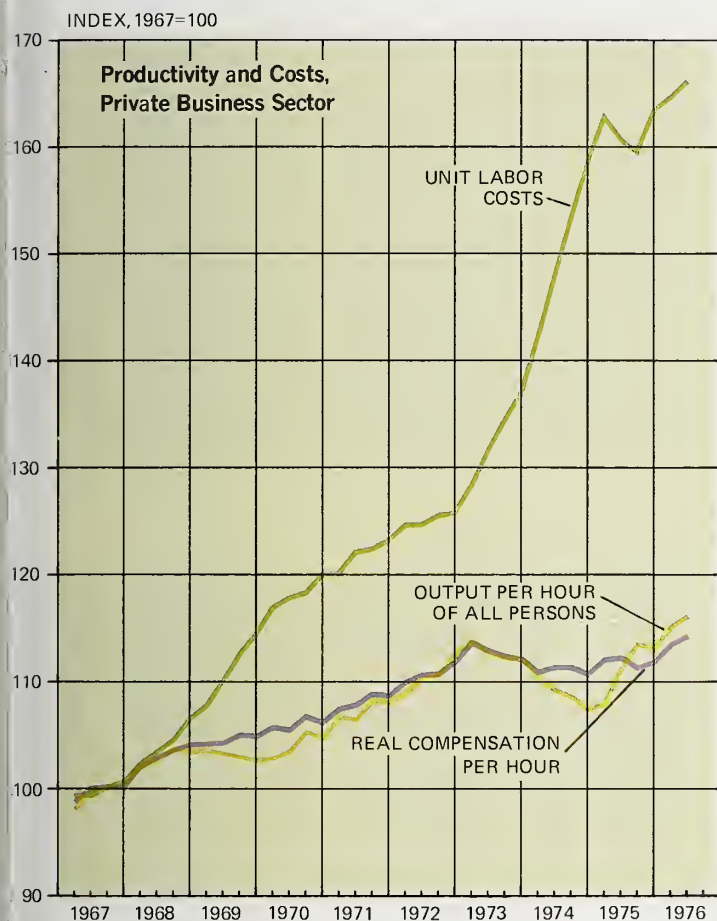
Unit labor costs increased 3.6 percent (at annual rates). Real compensation per hour—hourly compensation adjusted for changes in the Consumer Price Index—increased 2.5 percent to a record high of 114.2 percent of its 1967 average.

## Productivity in Manufacturing Up 7.8% in First Half

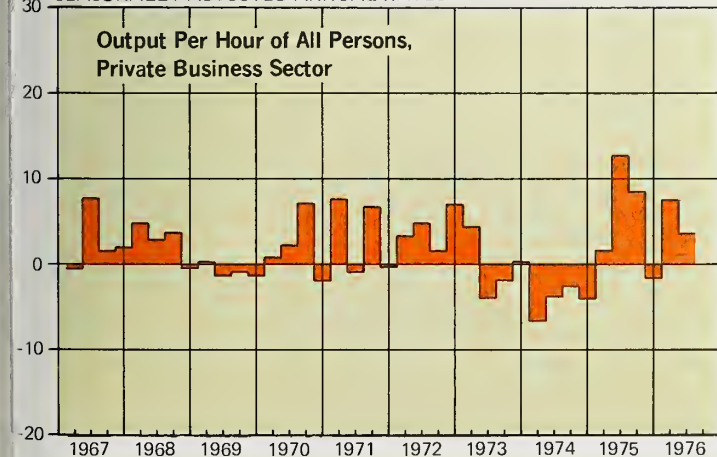
In manufacturing, productivity rose at a 7.8-percent seasonally-adjusted annual rate, somewhat higher than the first quarter 5.1-percent pace.

Unit labor costs rose 2 percent as the productivity increase blunted the 10-

percent gain in hourly compensation. Real hourly compensation jumped 5.2 percent (annual rates).



PERCENT CHANGE RATES  
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ANNUAL RATES



PRODUCTIVITY & COSTS	2ND QTR. 1975	1ST QTR. 1976	2ND QTR. 1976
----------------------	---------------	---------------	---------------

		Index, 1967=100	
PRIVATE BUSINESS SECTOR			
Output per Hour of All Persons	111.3	115.2	116.2
Unit Labor Costs	160.8	164.7	166.2
Real Compensation per Hour	112.2	113.4	114.2
MANUFACTURING			
Output per Hour of All Persons	113.1	120.9	123.2
Unit Labor Costs	158.3	155.4	156.1
Real Compensation per Hour	112.2	112.3	113.7
PERCENT CHANGE, SEASONALLY-ADJUSTED ANNUAL RATES			
Private Business Sector			
Output per Hour of All Persons	4.4	7.5	3.6
Unit Labor Costs	3.3	3.2	3.6
Real Compensation per Hour	1.8	6.1	2.5
Manufacturing			
Output per Hour of All Persons	9.0	5.1	7.8
Unit Labor Costs	-1.4	4.3	2.0
Real Compensation per Hour	1.4	4.8	5.2



Exports and imports of industrial countries, accounting for roughly two-thirds of total world trade, rose more slowly in 1975. A summary of trends in the top five industrial nations follows:

**UNITED STATES:** The U.S. continued as the world's foremost trader in 1975. Exports rose \$9.1 billion to \$107.7 billion, and imports

fell \$4.6 billion to \$103.4 billion, resulting in a trade surplus of \$4.2 billion.

**JAPAN:** Exports rose \$263 million to \$55.8 billion and imports declined \$4.3 billion to \$57.9 billion. This narrowed Japan's trade deficit to \$2 billion.

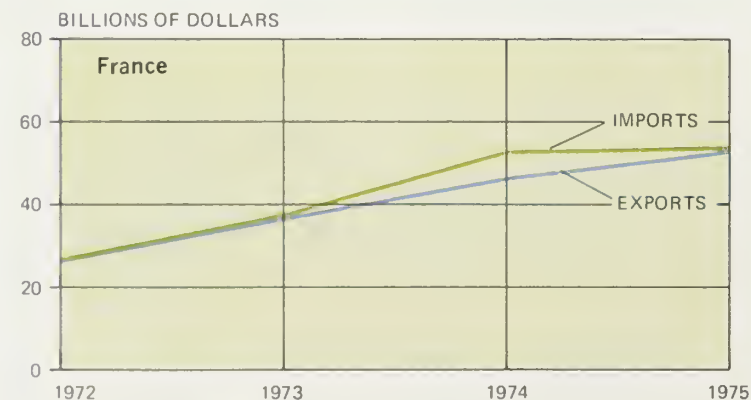
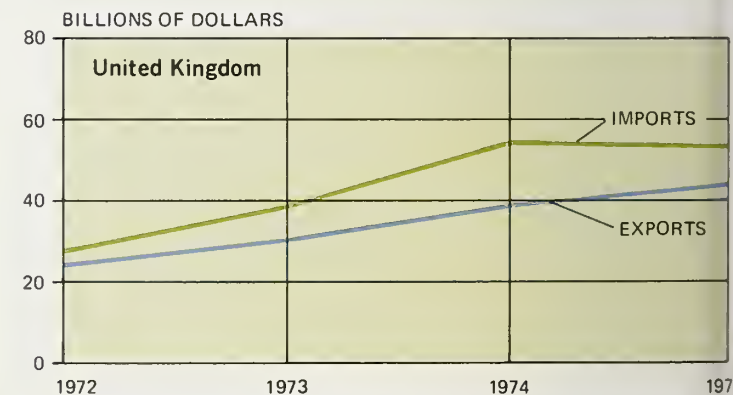
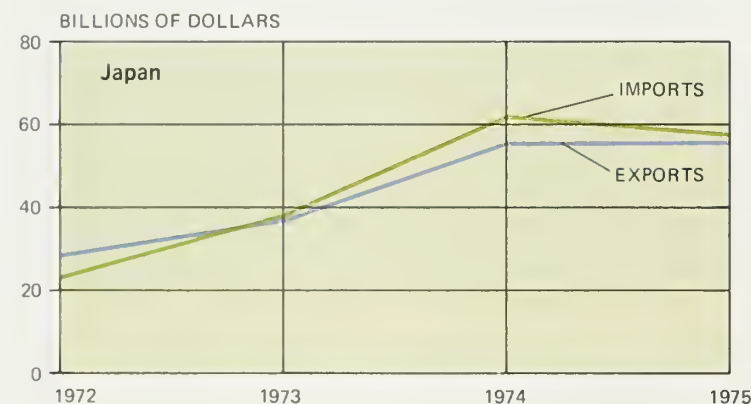
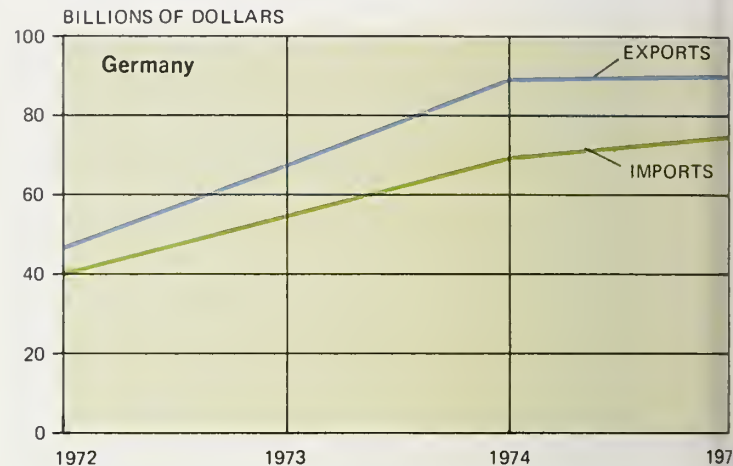
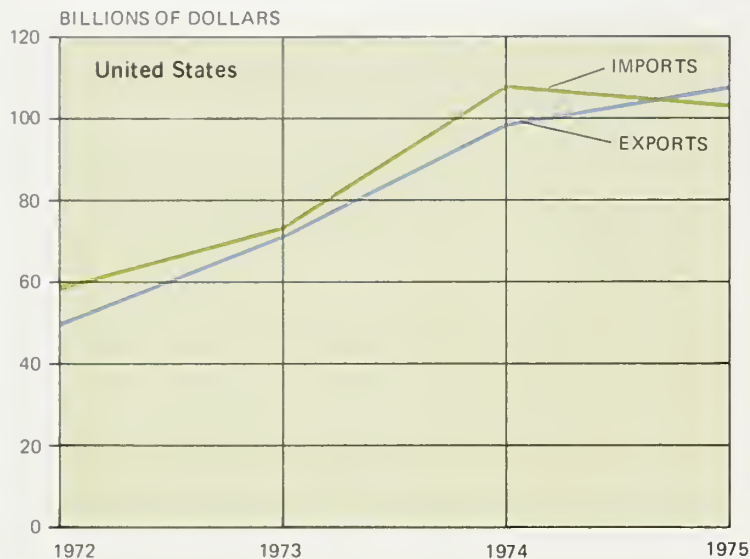
**FRANCE:** Exports rose \$6.5 billion following a \$9.8 billion advance in 1974. Imports continued to rise,

but at a much slower pace—up \$1.1 billion compared to \$15.2 billion in 1974.

**GERMANY:** Exports, which had climbed more than \$40 billion from 1972 to 1974, rose \$918 million in 1975 to \$90.2 billion. Imports rose \$5.4 billion to \$75 billion. Exports exceeded imports by \$15.2 billion.

**UNITED KINGDOM:** Exports rose \$5.2 billion to \$44.1

billion and imports declined \$961 million to \$53.6 billion. This resulted in a contraction in the trade deficit from \$15.6 billion in 1974 to \$9.4 billion in 1975.



WORLD TRADE:  
SELECTED INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES 1972 1974 1975

	Billions of U.S. Dollars		
INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES, TOTAL *			
Exports	275.8	503.3	536.9
Imports	281.3	543.8	545.9
UNITED STATES			
Exports	49.8	98.5	107.7
Imports	58.9	108.0	103.4
JAPAN			
Exports	28.6	55.5	55.8
Imports	23.5	62.1	57.9
FRANCE			
Exports	26.5	46.5	53.0
Imports	27.0	52.9	54.0
GERMANY			
Exports	46.7	89.3	90.2
Imports	40.4	69.6	75.0
UNITED KINGDOM			
Exports	24.3	38.9	44.1
Imports	27.9	54.5	53.6

\* United States, Canada, Japan, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany,

Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

**OIL-EXPORTING COUNTRIES:**

The value of exports from oil-exporting nations nearly tripled in 1974, but declined during 1975. Imports rose more during 1975.

Exports from Iran, valued at \$21.6 billion in 1974—three times the 1973 total, declined \$1.6 billion in 1975. Imports nearly doubled, reaching \$11 billion.

Exports from Saudi Arabia, the major oil-exporting nation, declined \$3.3 billion in 1975, a sharp contrast to 1974 when exports jumped from \$9.1 billion to \$31.1 billion. Imports rose a further \$2.9 billion in 1975 to \$7.3 billion.

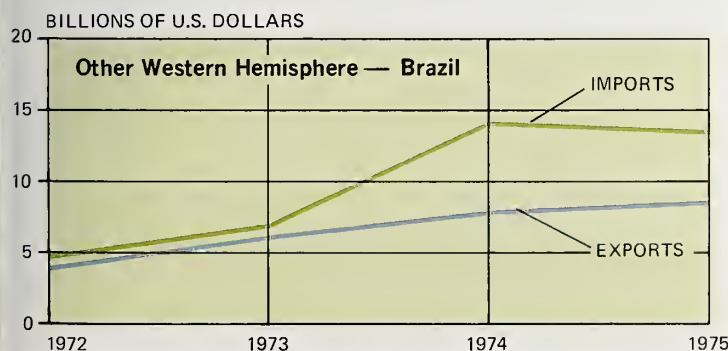
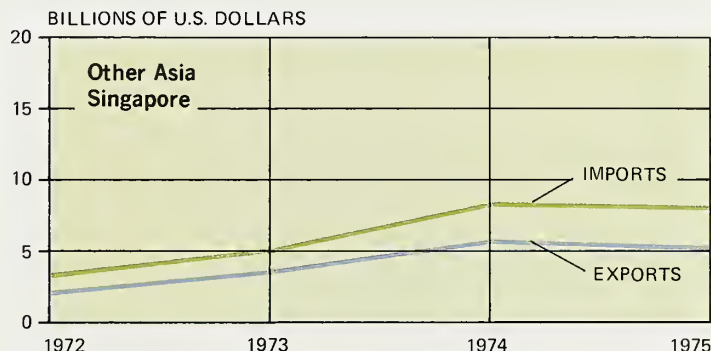
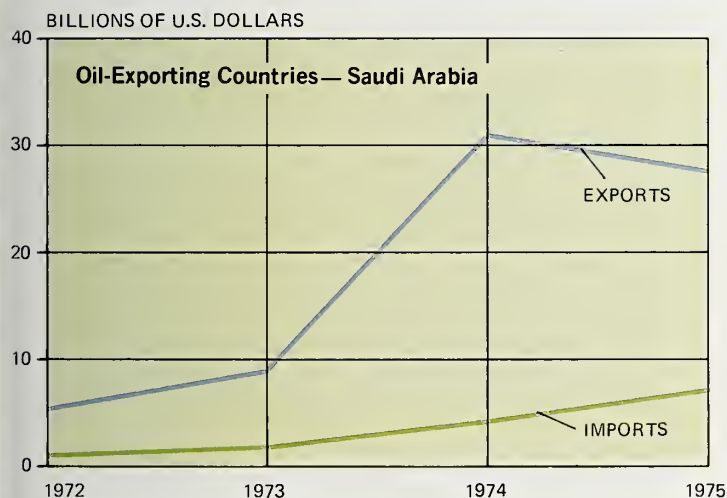
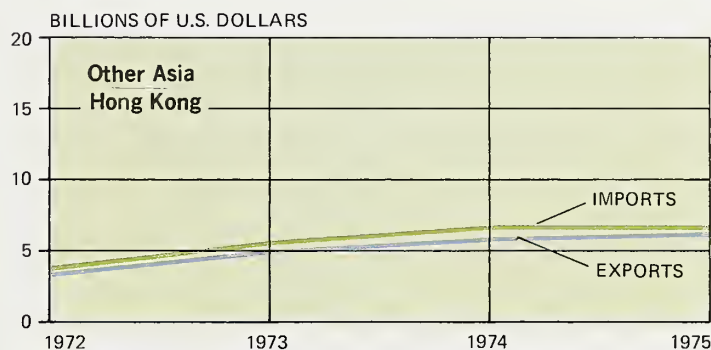
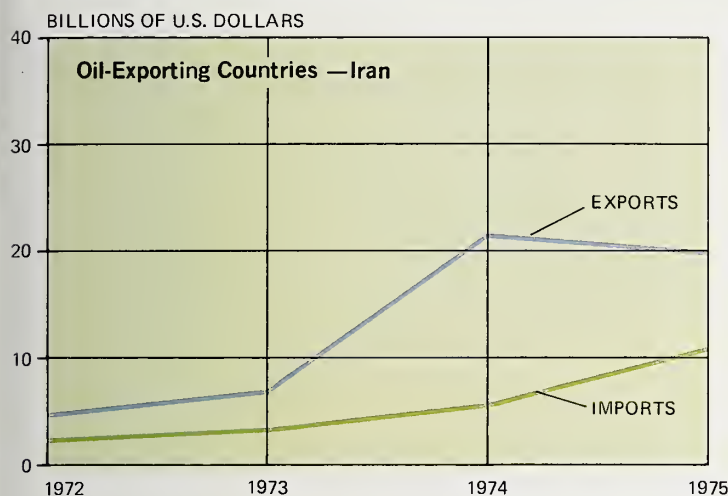
**OTHER WESTERN HEMISPHERE:** The rise in exports from Brazil—up \$704 million to \$8.7 billion—was less than

half the 1974 gain. Imports declined \$604 million to \$13.6 billion. The trade deficit was narrowed from \$6.2 billion in 1974 to \$4.9 billion in 1975.

**OTHER ASIA:** Exports from Hong Kong rose \$375 million in 1975 compared to a \$889 million gain in 1974. Imports, which had advanced \$1.1 billion the previous year, were

virtually unchanged at \$6.8 billion.

Following a gain of \$2.1 billion in 1974, exports from Singapore declined \$435 million to \$5.4 billion. Imports, which jumped \$3.2 billion during 1974, edged down \$247 million to \$8.1 billion. The trade deficit rose from \$2.6 billion in 1974 to \$2.8 billion in 1975.

WORLD TRADE:  
LESS DEVELOPED AREAS

	1972	1974	1975
Billions of U.S. Dollars			
<b>OIL-EXPORTING COUNTRIES, TOTAL*</b>			
Exports	28.8	126.6	116.3
Imports	15.5	38.8	58.3
<b>IRAN</b>			
Exports	4.8	21.6	20.0
Imports	2.4	5.7	11.0
<b>SAUDI ARABIA</b>			
Exports	5.5	31.1	27.8
Imports	1.1	4.4	7.3
<b>OTHER WESTERN HEMISPHERE—</b>			
<b>BRAZIL</b>			
Exports	4.0	8.0	8.7
Imports	4.8	14.2	13.6
<b>OTHER ASIA—</b>			
<b>HONG KONG</b>			
Exports	3.4	6.0	6.3
Imports	3.9	6.8	6.8
<b>SINGAPORE</b>			
Exports	2.2	5.8	5.4
Imports	3.4	8.4	8.1

\*Algeria, Bahrain, Brunei, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela.

### June Foreign Trade Deficit \$377 Million; Imports Hit New High

The merchandise trade balance posted the fifth deficit in the last 6 months in June. Imports rose sharply, exceeding exports by \$377 million. A surplus of \$396 million was recorded in May, the first since December 1975. The June shortfall brought the

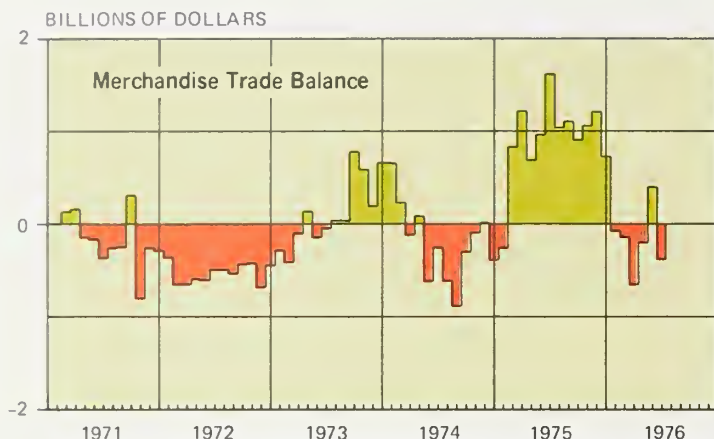
total second-quarter deficit to \$184 million, considerably narrower than the \$874 million reported in the first quarter of 1976.

Total exports, which increased more slowly in June, rose \$138 million (1.4 percent) to a new high of \$9.7 billion. Exports of domestic nonagricultural commodities, led by a 33.4-percent rise in aircraft and parts, rose

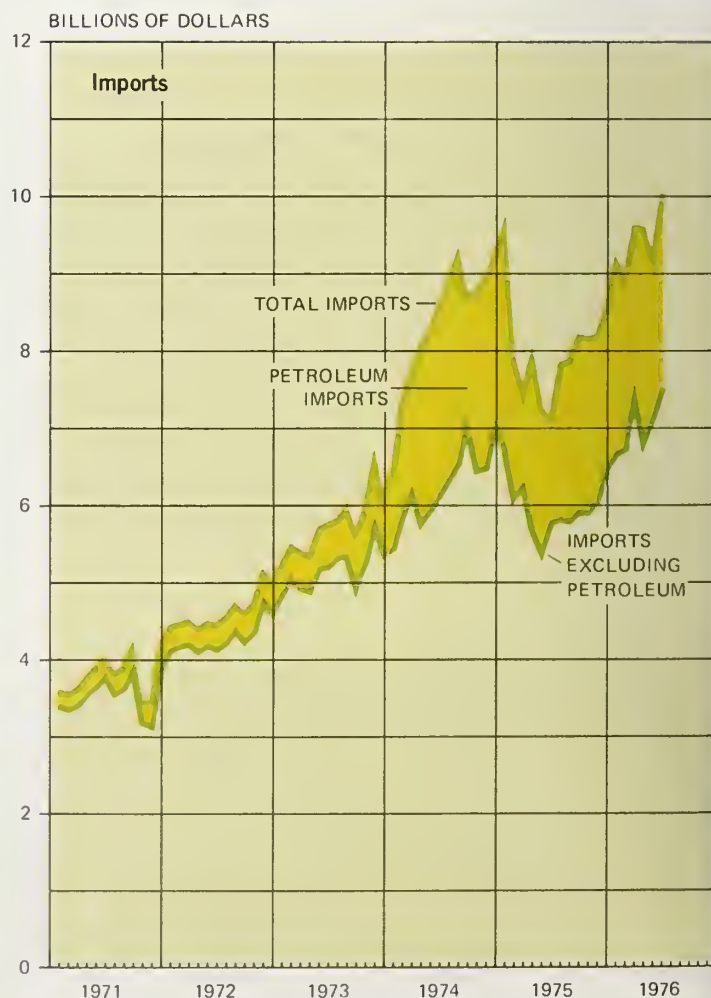
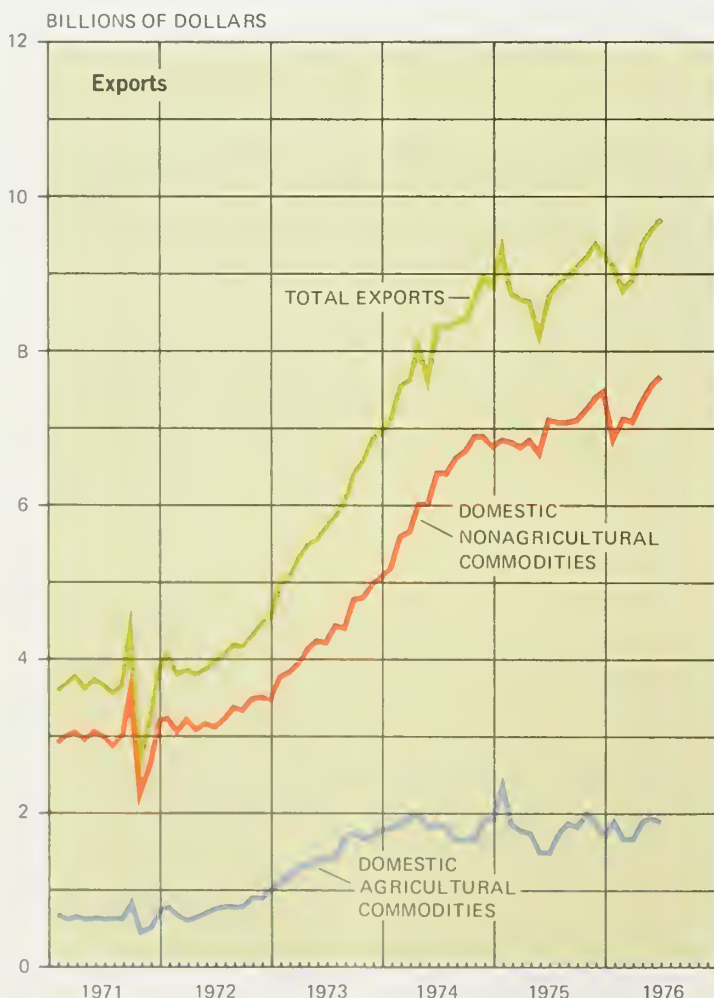
\$120 million to \$7.7 billion. Exports of domestic agricultural commodities declined \$51 million to \$1.9 billion.

Total imports jumped \$857 million (9.3 percent) to a record \$10 billion. Imports excluding petroleum, reflecting large increases in manufactured goods and farm products, climbed \$394 million to \$7.5 billion. Imports of petroleum products, rising

about \$720 million (34.4 percent), returned to its near-record high of \$2.8 billion posted in April. Petroleum imports are more than double the year-ago level of \$1.4 billion.



EXPORTS & IMPORTS	JUNE 1975	MAY 1976	JUNE 1976
	Billions of Dollars		
MERCHANDISE TRADE BALANCE	1.612	0.396	-0.377
EXPORTS, TOTAL	8.72	9.58	9.72
Domestic Nonagricultural Commodities	7.12	7.55	7.67
Domestic Agricultural Commodities	1.50	1.95	1.90
IMPORTS, TOTAL	7.10	9.18	10.04
Imports Excluding Petroleum	5.74	7.09	7.49
Petroleum Imports	1.36	2.09	2.81





## 2nd Quarter Deficit Down \$10.3 Billion to \$53.5-Billion Rate

The Federal Government's deficit, as measured in the national income and product accounts (NIPA), continued to decline in the second quarter of 1976, dropping to \$53.5 billion (seasonally-adjusted annual rate). This was \$10.3 billion less than

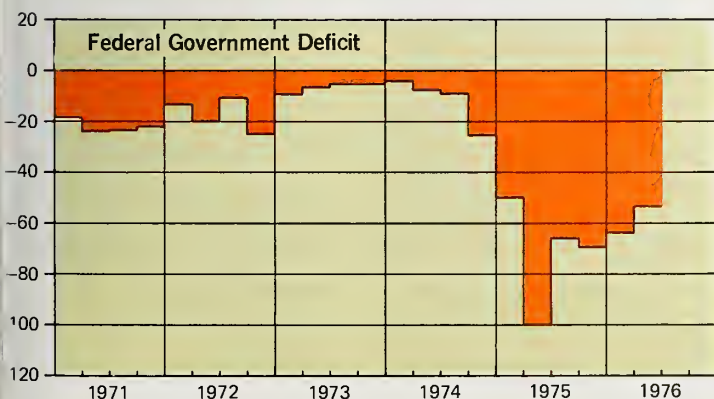
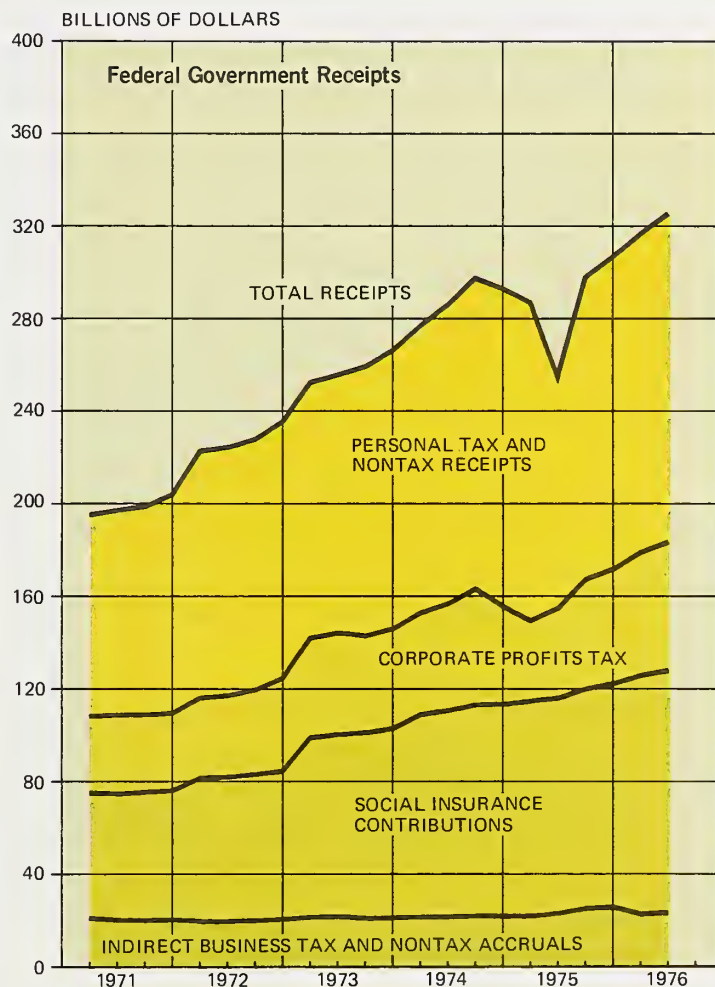
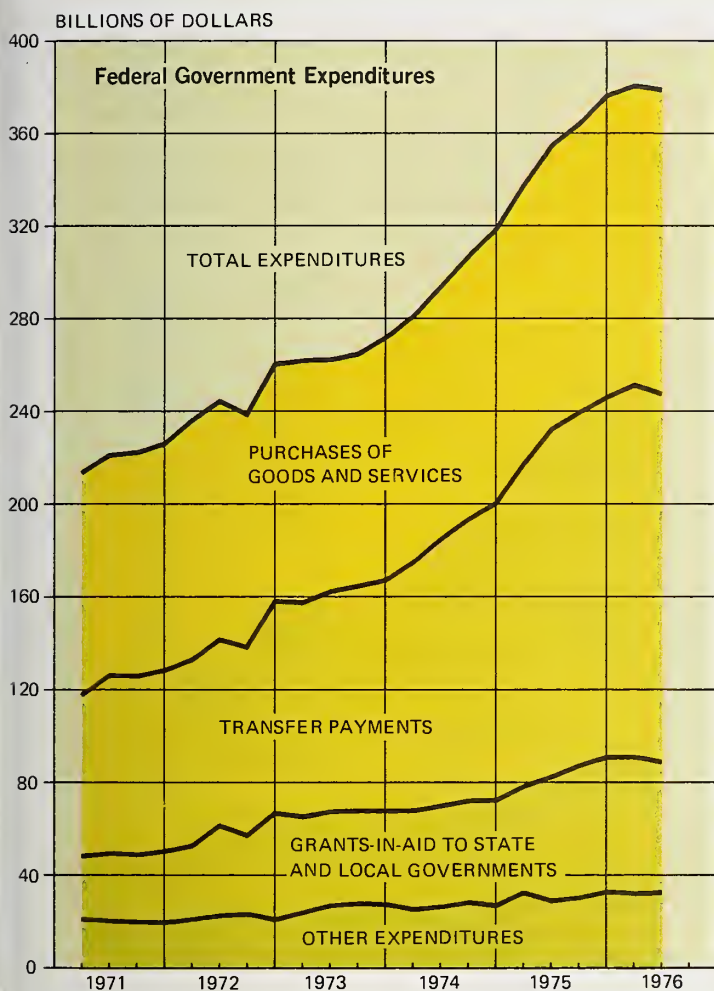
the first quarter deficit. The decline resulted from an \$8.7-billion increase in receipts and a \$1.6-billion decrease in expenditures.

Federal Government expenditures in the second quarter dropped to \$378.7 billion, mainly due to decreases in transfer payments and grants-in-aid to State and local governments. Declines in grants for child nutrition,

wastewater treatment facilities, and health accounted for the overall drop in grants-in-aid to State and local governments.

Receipts rose \$8.7 billion to a rate of \$325.2 billion. Continued growth in wages and salaries resulted in increases of \$4.2 billion in personal tax payments and \$1.7 billion in social insurance contributions.

Corporate profit tax liabilities increased \$2.4 billion.



FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES	2nd QTR 1975	1st QTR 1976	2nd QTR 1976
Billions of Dollars			
EXPENDITURES, TOTAL	354.3	380.3	378.7
Purchases of Goods and Services	122.4	129.2	131.2
Transfer Payments	149.7	160.3	158.7
Grants-in-Aid to State and Local Governments	53.2	58.8	56.3
Other Expenditures	29.0	32.0	32.5
RECEIPTS, TOTAL	254.4	316.5	325.2
Personal Tax and Nontax Receipts	99.7	137.7	141.9
Corporate Profits Tax Accruals	38.7	53.1	55.5
Social Insurance Contributions	92.9	102.9	104.6
Indirect Business Tax and Nontax Accruals	23.2	22.8	23.3
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DEFICIT	-99.9	-63.8	-53.5

### Expansion of Consumer Credit Slows in June to \$1.33 Billion

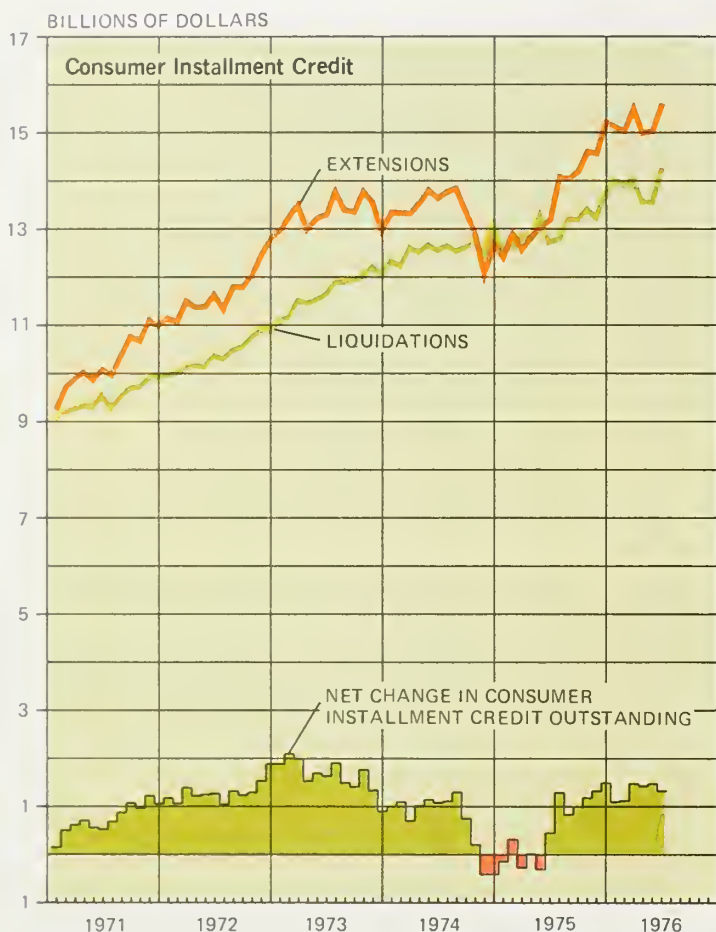
The overall expansion of consumer installment credit outstanding slowed from \$1.47 billion in May to \$1.33 billion in June, resulting from credit liquidations increasing at a more rapid rate than extensions. Liquidations

rose 5.1 percent to \$14.26 billion while extensions climbed only 3.7 percent to \$15.59 billion.

A gain of only \$526 million in automobile credit in June compared to the May rise of \$652 million accounted for most of the reduced growth in credit outstanding. "All Other" credit recorded a \$654 million increase in June,

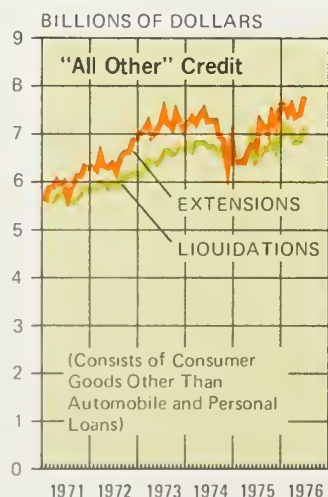
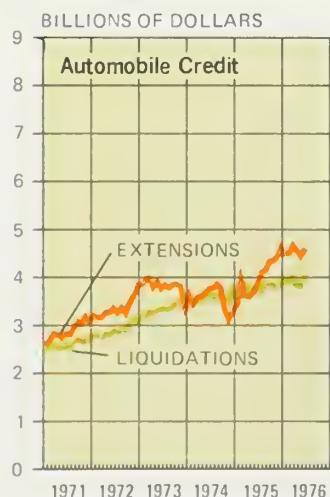
which comprised nearly one-half of the total gain in credit outstanding.

Commercial bank holdings rose \$410 million following last month's rise of \$713 million. Credit union holdings increased \$482 million

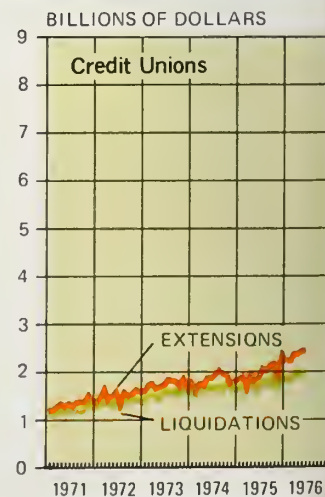
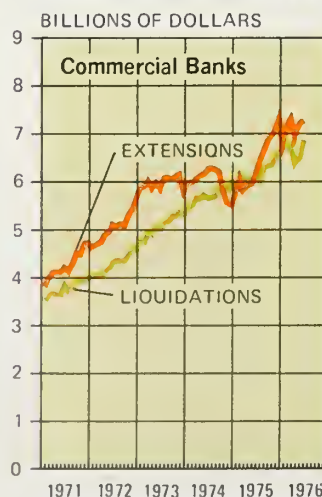


CONSUMER CREDIT	JUNE 1975	MAY 1976	JUNE 1976
Millions of Dollars			
TOTAL INSTALLMENT CREDIT			
Extensions	13,187	15,041	15,592
Liquidations	12,738	13,566	14,261
Net Change in Credit Outstanding	+449	+1,475	+1,331
BY TYPE OF CREDIT			
Automobile			
Extensions	3,865	4,471	4,600
Liquidations	3,727	3,819	4,074
Net Change in Credit Outstanding	+138	+652	+526
"All Other"			
Extensions	6,700	7,429	7,786
Liquidations	6,456	6,859	7,132
Net Change in Credit Outstanding	+244	+570	+654
BY HOLDER OF CREDIT			
Commercial Banks			
Extensions	6,195	7,223	7,289
Liquidations	6,079	6,510	6,879
Net Change in Credit Outstanding	+116	+713	+410
Credit Unions			
Extensions	1,900	2,448	2,456
Liquidations	1,628	1,927	1,974
Net Change in Credit Outstanding	+272	+521	+482

### TYPE OF CONSUMER INSTALLMENT CREDIT



### HOLDERS OF CONSUMER INSTALLMENT CREDIT





**Public Use of National Parks**

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### '75 Park Use Increases Following 2-Year Drop Due to Energy Crisis

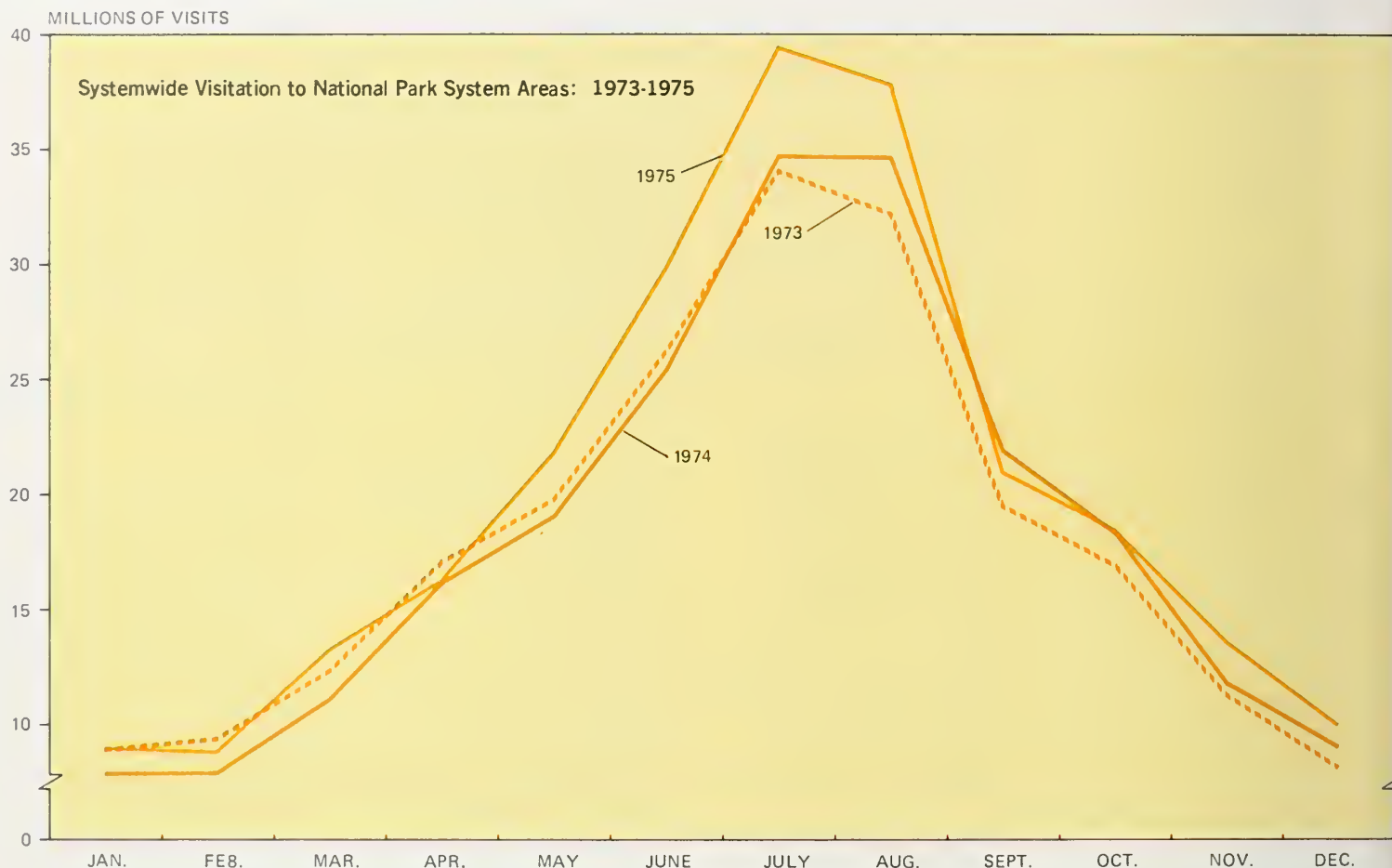
Visitation to National Park System areas increased substantially throughout 1975 following declines in 1973 and 1974 brought on by the energy crisis. Total

reported 1975 visitation increased by 21.4 million, or 9.8 percent, over the reported 1974 use. (The aggregate comparison is somewhat distorted by changes in counting procedures at several parks and by addition of new areas' data. On an adjust-

ed basis, visitation rose 7.5 percent between 1974 and 1975.)

Public use of National Park System facilities is characterized by highly divergent seasonal patterns, attributable primarily to weather variations and to traditional vacation pat-

terns. Most areas experience the largest number of users during the summer months, with nearly 50 percent of total annual recreational visitation occurring during June, July, and August. A few southern parks experience different seasonal patterns.



NUMBER OF VISITS PER MONTH	1973	1974	1975
Millions of Visits			
Calendar Year Total	215.58	217.44	238.85
January	8.88	7.82	8.93
March	12.29	11.05	13.20
May	19.76	19.02	21.77
July	34.04	34.66	39.39
September	19.49	21.87	20.95
November	11.28	11.77	13.58

### Recreation Visits to National Parks Total 190 Million

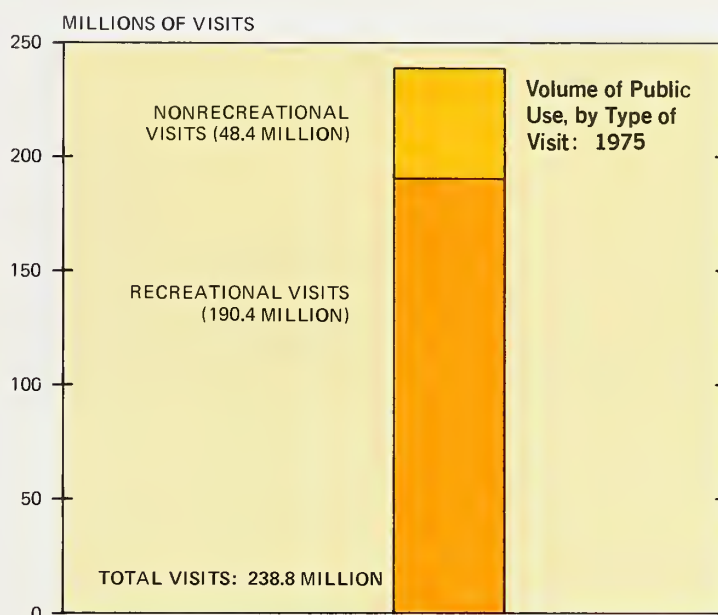
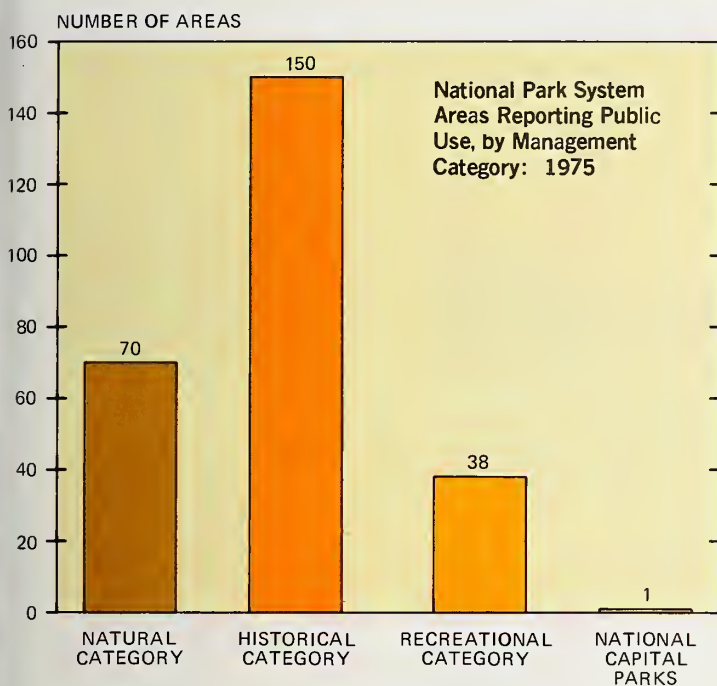
Of the 259 National Park System areas reporting public use during 1975, more than half were in the historical category, including approximately 150 historic homes, battle fields, and monumental structures. The next

largest management category was comprised of natural areas such as deserts, rivers, coastal islands, and volcanoes.

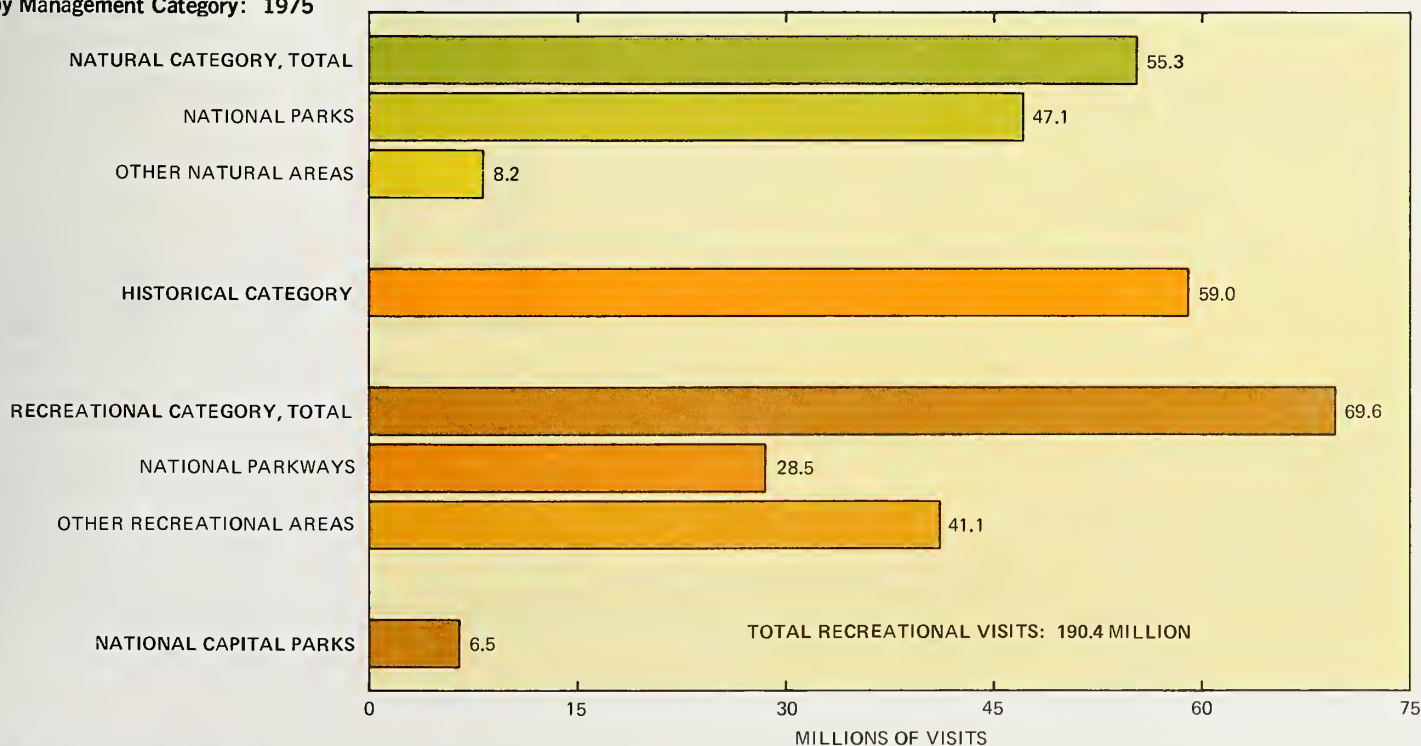
Nearly 80 percent of all reported visits to National Park System areas were for recreational purposes. The remainder of the public use volume was generally attributable to commuters who were not using the areas as

recreational facilities.

Although the recreational category was the third largest of the four major management categories the areas in this category reported the largest volume of public recreational visits—nearly 70 million. Areas in the historical category ranked second, reporting 59 million visits.



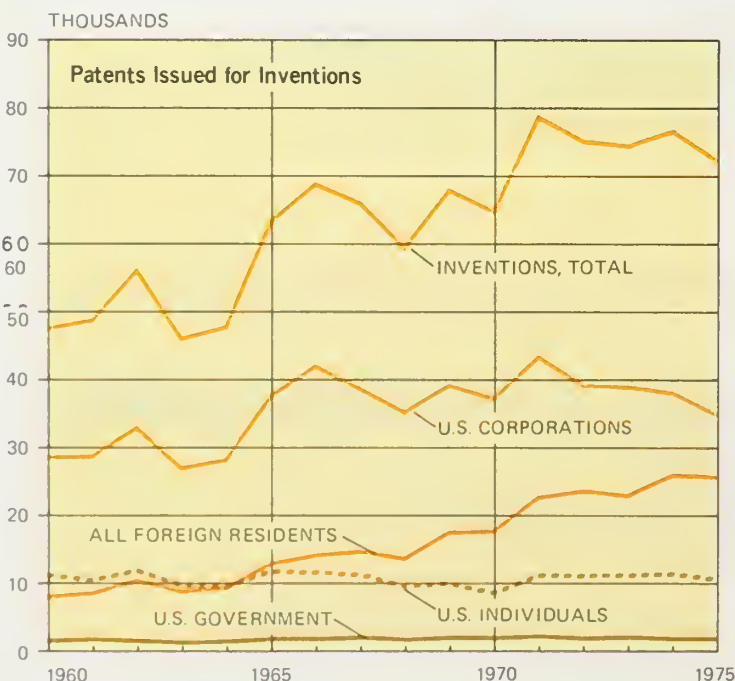
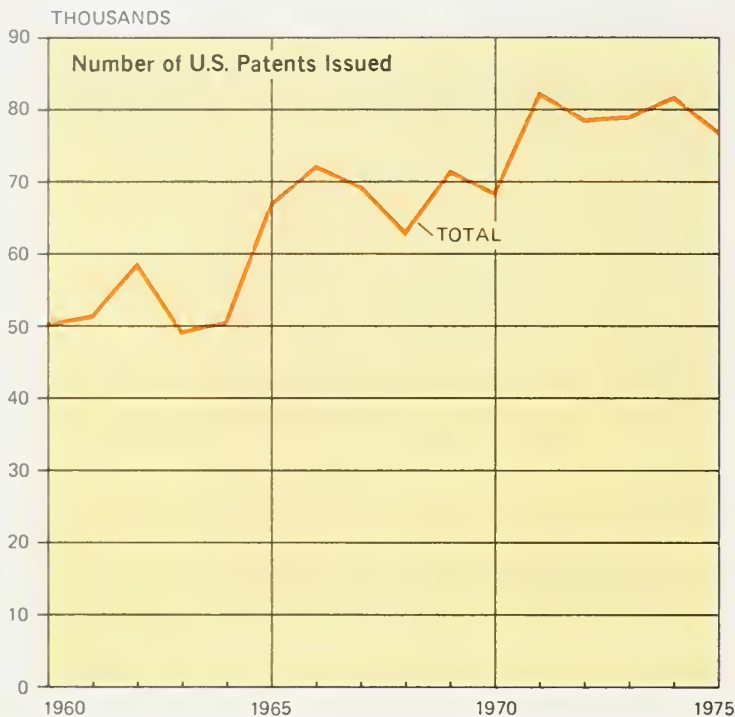
### Volume of Recreational Visits, by Management Category: 1975



### Number of Patents Issued to Foreign Residents Increases

The total number of patents issued, as well as the number of invention patents issued (which in 1975 comprised about 94 percent of total patents) increased between 1960 and 1975, though fluctuating from year to year. Two princi-

pal sources were responsible for the overall increase in invention patents—U.S. corporations and residents of foreign countries. While the number of U.S. patents issued to residents of foreign countries showed the greatest overall gain, U.S. corporations accounted for the largest proportion of invention patents issued from 1960 to 1975.

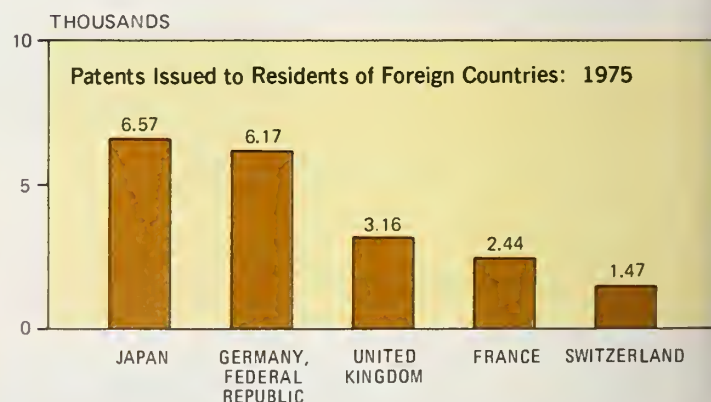
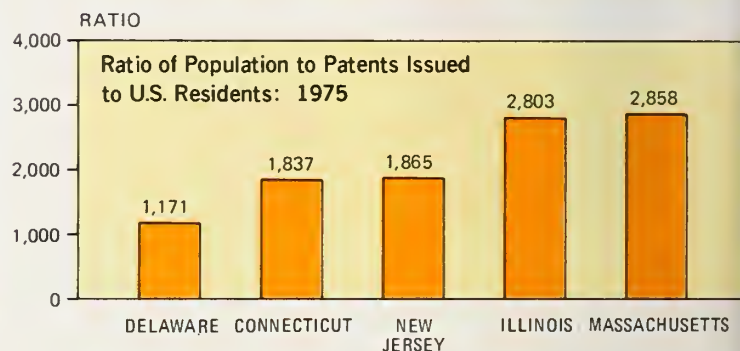


### California Leads in Patent Volume Issued to Inventors

California led the nation in the number of patents issued to inventors—6,780 in 1975. New York ranked second with 4,909; Illinois, third with 3,955; New Jersey, fourth with 3,909; and Pennsylvania, fifth with 3,538.

Delaware had the lowest ratio of population to patents—1,171 persons per patent.

Residents of foreign countries received 26,271 patents. Japan led with 6,574; the Federal Republic of Germany was second with 6,171; United Kingdom, third with 3,158; France, fourth with 2,436; and Switzerland, fifth with 1,473.



PATENT ACTIVITY	1960	1970	1975
	Number		
Total Patents	49,829	67,962	76,426
Inventions	47,170	64,427	71,994
U.S. Corporations	28,187	36,896	34,577
U.S. Individuals	11,041	8,451	10,430
U.S. Government	1,244	1,726	1,596
Foreign Residents	7,698	17,354	25,391



Patent Applications in Selected Industries Declined Since 1969

Patents in this report are the total number of applications which subsequently mature into patents that were filed by U.S. organizations (government and industry) in six selected industries. Since 1969, patent applications have

declined 20 percent, due to substantial declines in each selected industry, ranging from a 29-percent decline in food industries to a 17-percent drop in scientific instruments.

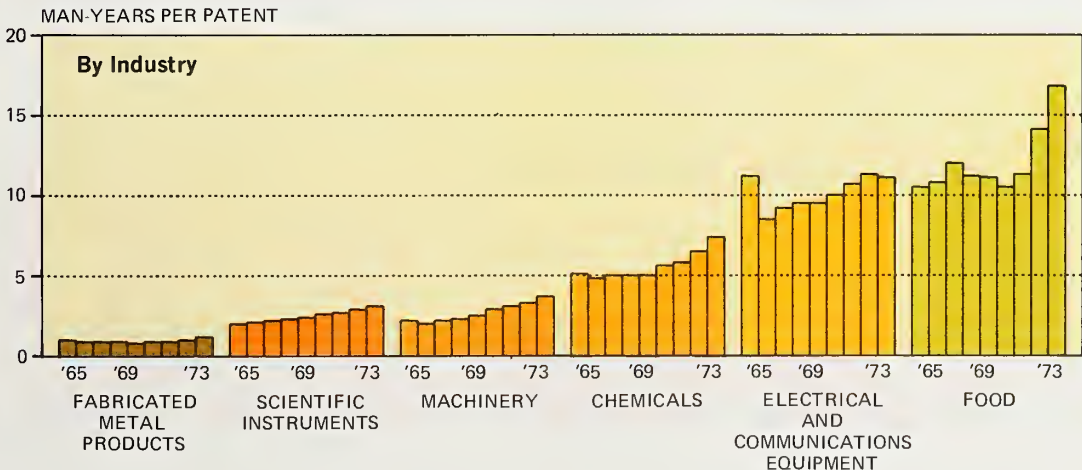
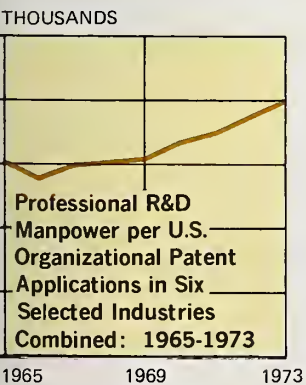
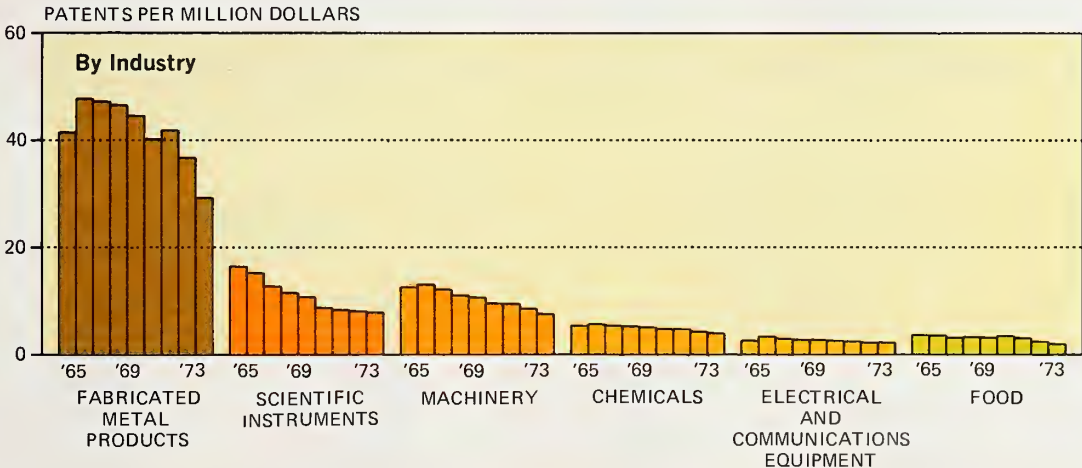
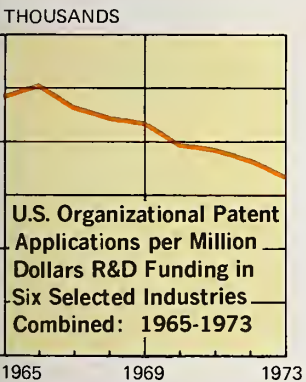
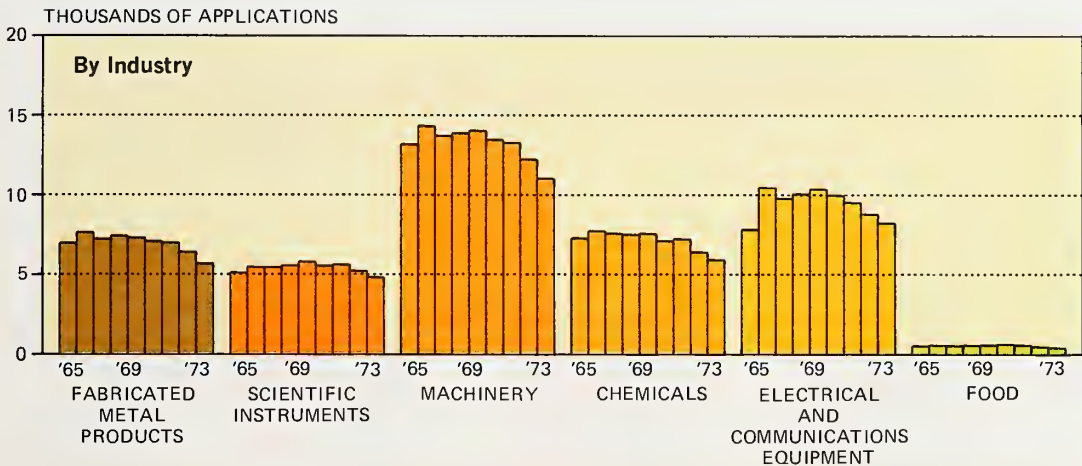
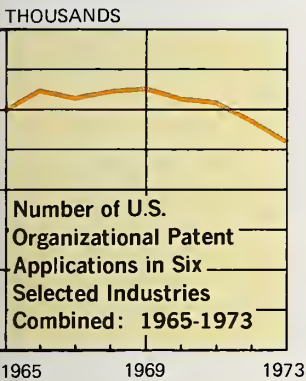
The number of patent applications per million dollars of R&D (research and development) funding has declined 34 percent to 3.3 applications per million

dollars in 1973. Fabricated metal product industries achieved the highest levels from 1965 through 1973, while food and electrical and communications equipment applied for the fewest number of patents per million dollars during those years.

The number of man-years required per patent has risen 44 percent from 1966

to 1973. The food and electrical and communications equipment industries required the most manpower per patent in 1973.

NOTE: R&D funding and manpower data have been lagged 2 years as an estimate of the time taken to develop a patentable invention and to file for that invention.



### Legal Drugs Linked to Many Abuse Episodes

Two widely available legal drugs—the tranquilizer diazepam (commonly known by the brand name of Valium) and alcohol (in combination with other drugs)—were associated with the largest number of drug abuse episodes reported by the Drug

Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) during the period April 1974 through April 1975. Diazepam, alcohol-in-combination, and heroin were associated with about one-quarter of all incidents of abuse during this period. Marijuana was fourth on the list and aspirin fifth.

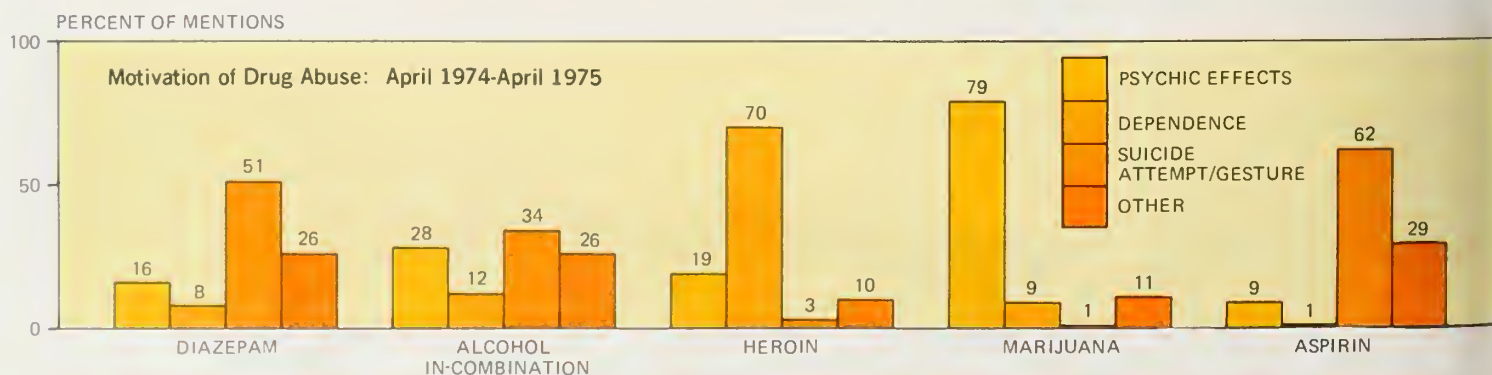
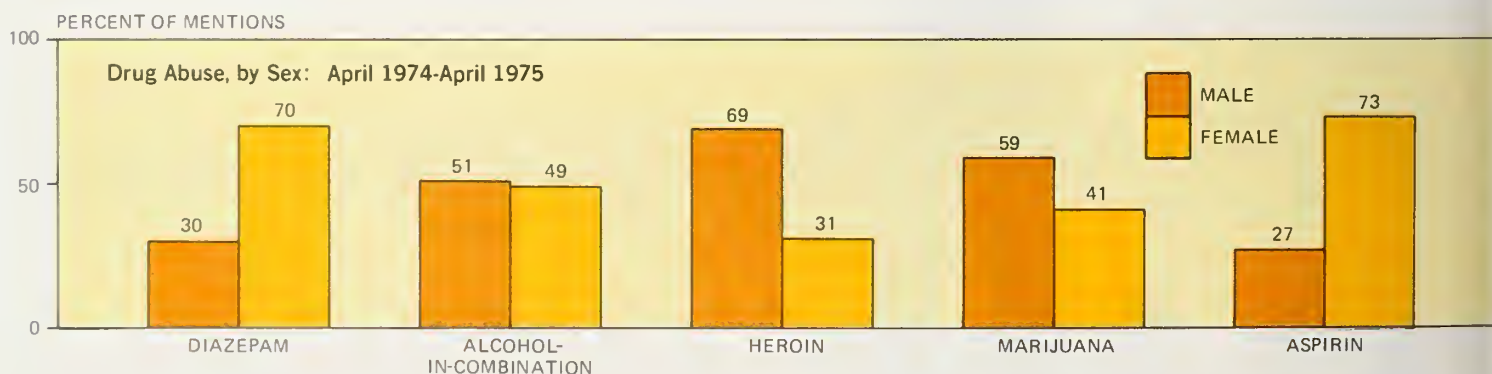
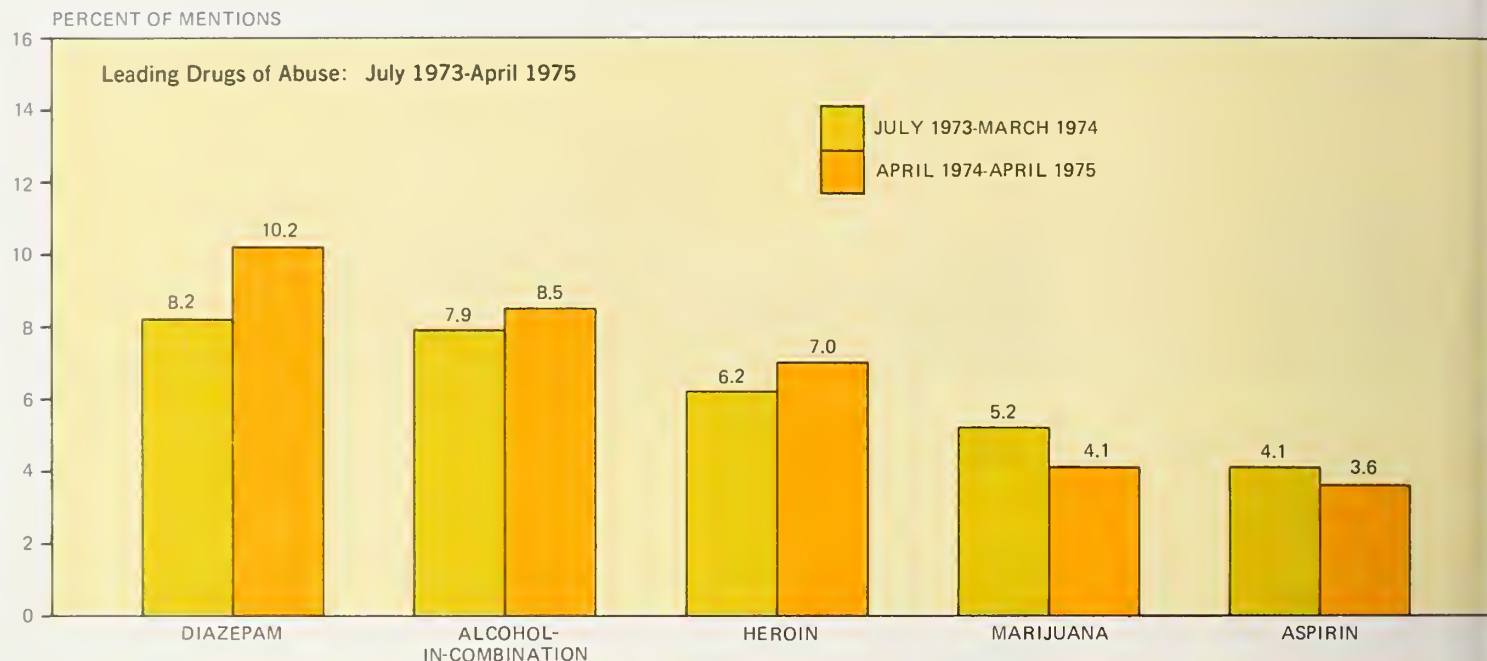
Of the five most frequently cited drugs, diazepam and aspirin were men-

tioned predominately by women. Heroin was mentioned more often by men.

Suicide attempts or gestures were the most frequently cited motivations of diazepam, alcohol-in-combination, and aspirin abuse. However, psychic effects were associated with 28 percent of alcohol-in-combination mentions. Dependence was the major

motivation involved in heroin abuse in 70 percent of mentions, while 79 percent cited psychic effects as motivation in marijuana mentions.

NOTE: DAWN derived its April 1974-April 1975 data from 801 emergency room; 336 medical examiners, 65 crisis centers, and 63 inpatient units.





# **Narcotic Analgesics, Barbiturates Associated With 45% of Drug Deaths**

Narcotic analgesics and barbiturate sedatives were implicated in 45 percent of drug-related deaths. Opiates such as morphine, heroin, and methadone were associated with 26 percent of drug-related deaths. (Deaths from heroin will

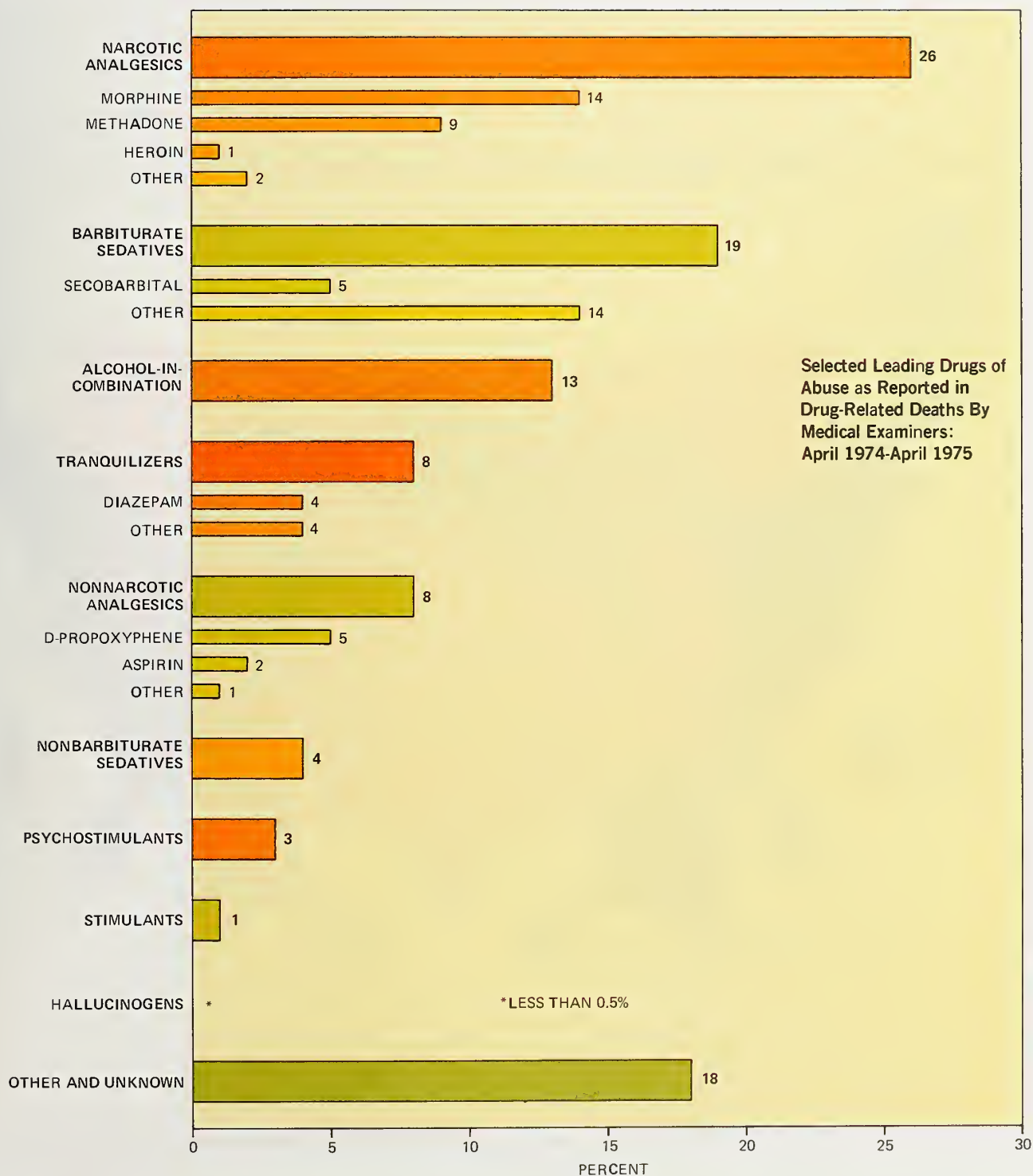
appear low, but are, in fact, listed under morphine, as this is the substance identified through laboratory findings. While heroin may be the ingested drug, it is metabolized to morphine).

Barbiturates were next, corresponding to 19 percent --secobarbital, commonly available as Seconal and as generic secobarbital

accounted for about one-quarter of barbiturate sedative-related deaths. D-Propoxyphene, which is marketed under brand names such as Darvon, Dolene, and SK-65 Compound, accounted for 5 of the total 8 percentage points represented by nonnarcotic analgesics.

NOTE: The term generally used throughout this report

is medical examiner although it is recognized that in many States and localities the coroner system is in use.





### Manufacturers Face Regional Differences in Total Energy Costs

During 1974, manufacturers' costs per 1,000 kilowatt-hour equivalents of purchased fuels and electric energy combined averaged \$4.96. In 10 States, these costs averaged more than \$7, while in 14 other States such costs averaged less than \$4.

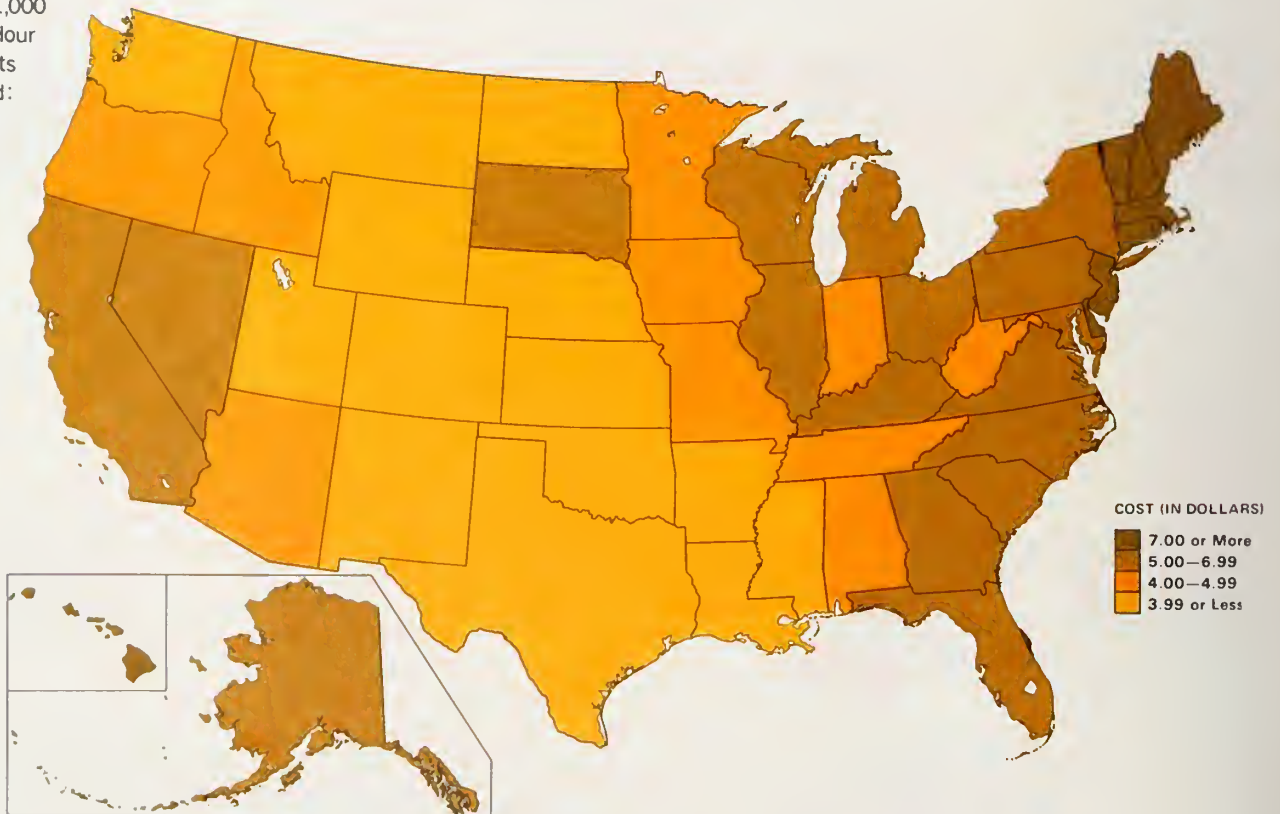
The highest cost States are concentrated in the Northeast, while the Mountain and West South Central States are the lowest cost areas.

Kilowatt-hour equivalent computations are based on a caloric or British thermal unit (Btu) value for each fuel with no regard to the efficiency of the fuel.

Since some fuel uses are considerably more efficient

than others but none are 100-percent efficient, the kilowatt-hour equivalent represents the maximum amount of energy available, rather than the amount effectively utilized.

**Fuels and Electric Energy Consumed by Manufactures**  
Cost per 1,000 Kilowatt-Hour Equivalents Purchased:  
1974



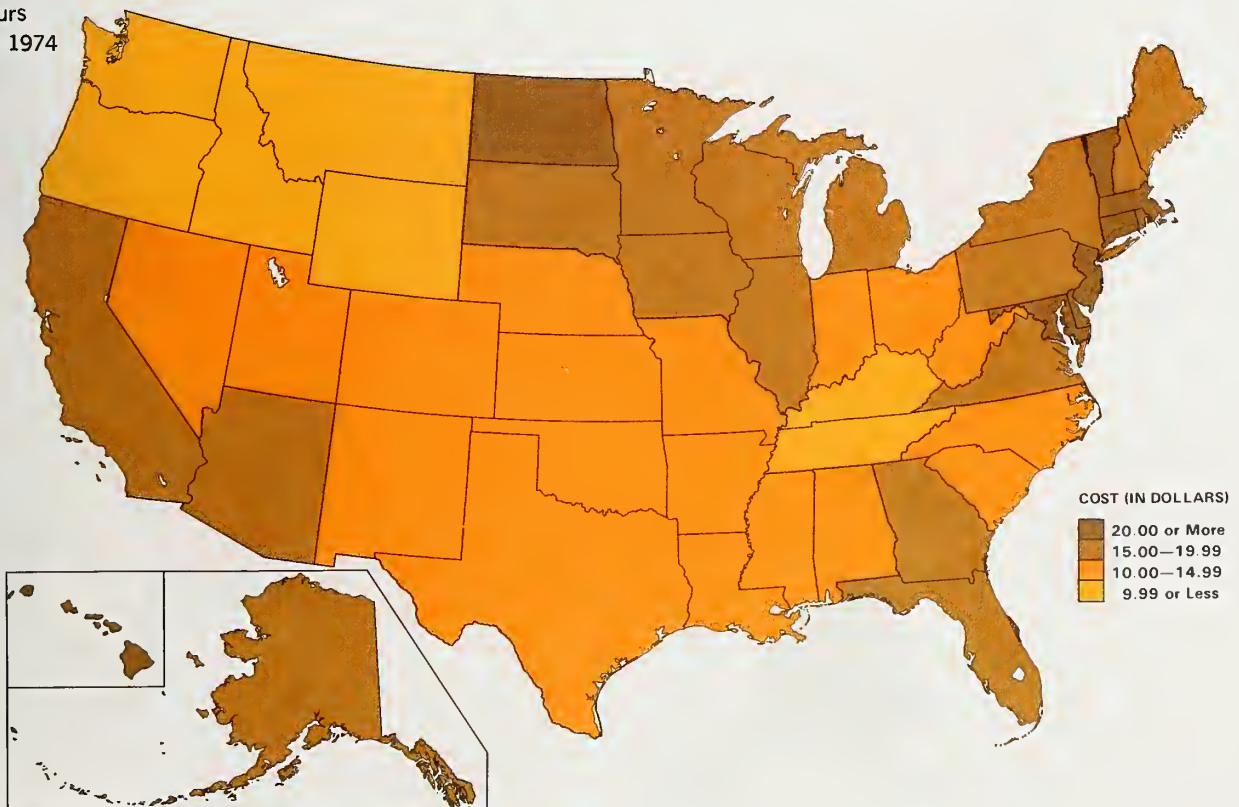
### Industrial Electricity Costs Lower in TVA, Northwest Regions

Purchased electric energy costs for industrial use exhibit regional clustering. The 1974 cost per 1,000 kWh averaged over \$20 in New England and between \$15 and \$20 in the North Central and several Southern Atlantic seaboard States. Electricity

costs in the South Central and Southwestern States averaged between \$10 and \$15.

The Pacific Northwest area produced the lowest priced electricity. Washington was particularly noteworthy with an average cost during 1974 of \$3.66, only 27 percent of the average nationwide cost of \$13.80 per 1,000 kWh.

**Electric Energy  
Consumed by  
Manufactures**  
Cost per 1,000  
Kilowatt-Hours  
Purchased: 1974



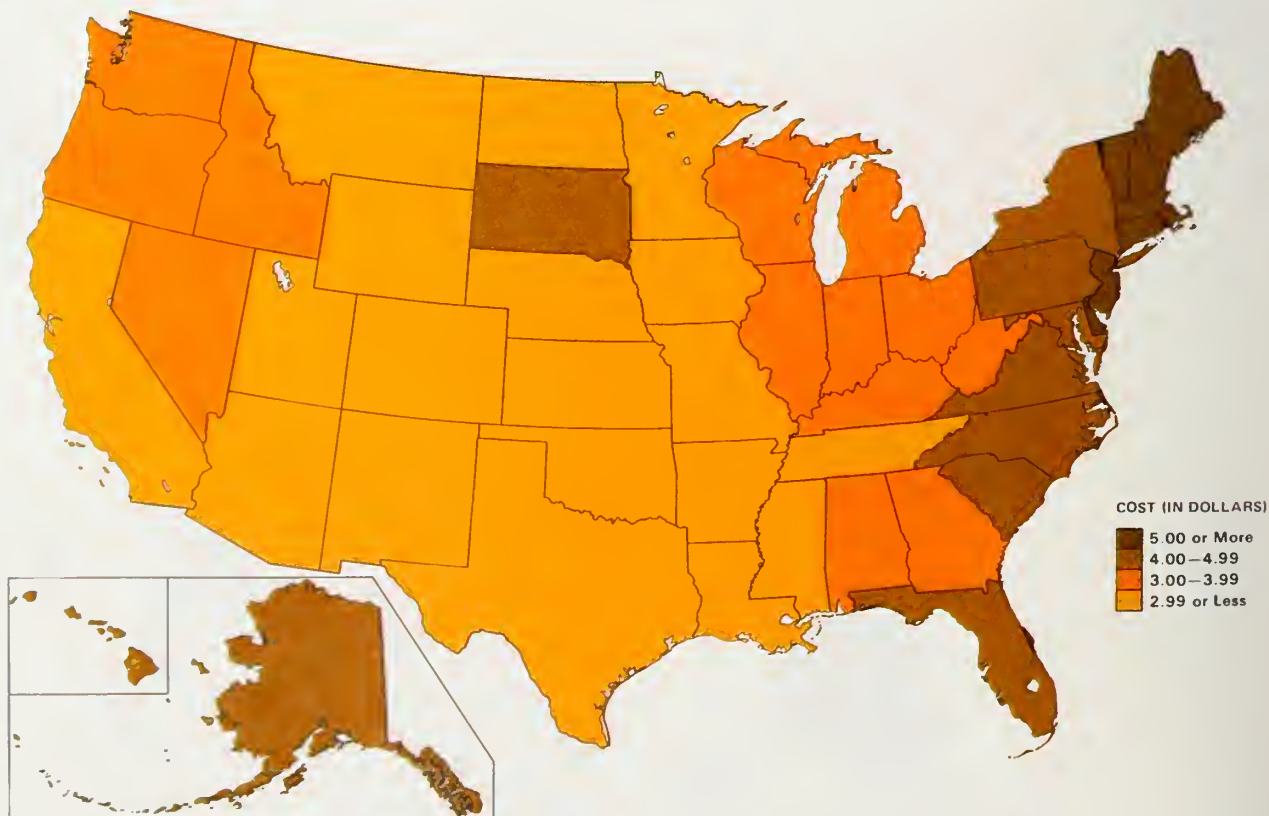
### Manufacturing Fuels Most Expensive on Atlantic Coastline

Prices paid for fuels by manufacturers during 1974 were strongly correlated to geographical location. Only two States east of the Mississippi (Tennessee and Mississippi) had average fuel costs of under \$3 per 1,000 kilowatt-hour equivalents. Of

the western States, only South Dakota, Oregon, and Washington were above the national average of \$3.31.

Fuel costs were highest along the Atlantic coast, with the highest prices being paid by the Northeastern States. Costs averaged over \$5 in each New England State and over \$4 in each Middle Atlantic State.

**Fuels Consumed  
by Manufactures**  
Cost per 1,000  
Kilowatt-Hour  
Equivalents  
Purchased:  
1974





### 402,025 Women-Owned Businesses Make Up Only 4.6% of Total

The volume of business conducted by women-owned firms in 1972 was but a small fraction of that year's total business activity. The 402,025 women-owned firms represented only 4.6 percent of all U.S. firms (8,730,000) while the \$8.1

billion in receipts represented 0.3 percent of all receipts (\$2.4 trillion).

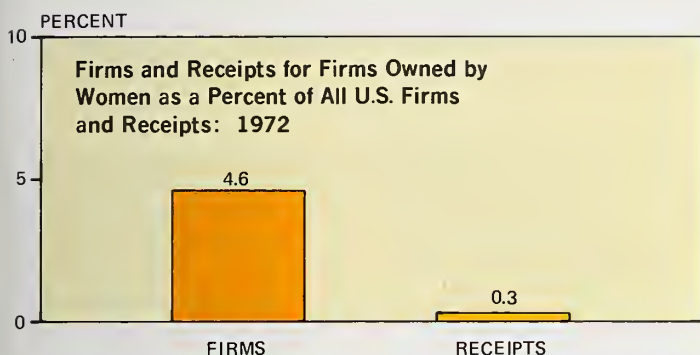
In 1972, women-owned firms were highly concentrated in selected services and retail trade. These firms accounted for 71 percent of all women-owned firms and 70 percent of their receipts.

In 1972, 73 percent of women-owned firms had fewer

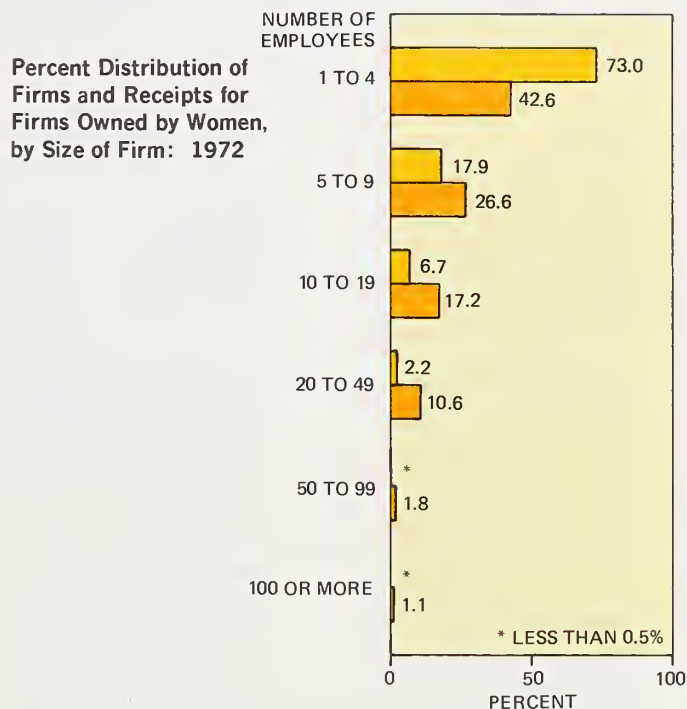
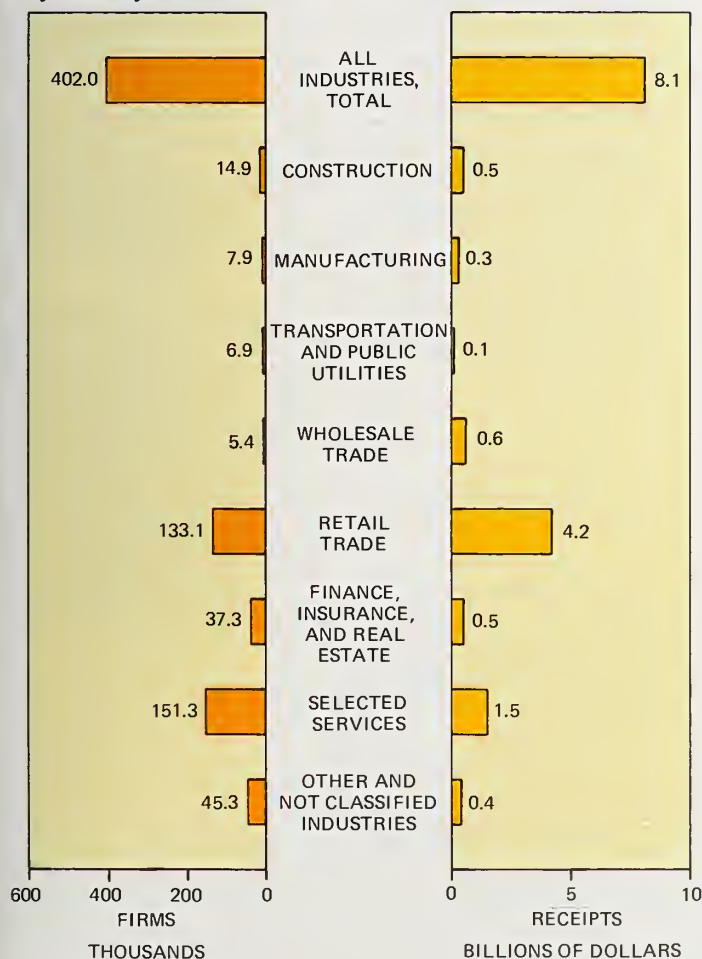
than five employees, but accounted for only 42.6 percent of total receipts. Almost one-quarter of women-owned firms employed 5 to 19 persons which represented 43.8 percent of total receipts.

The majority of women-owned firms operated as sole proprietorships and accounted for 88.7 percent of receipts in

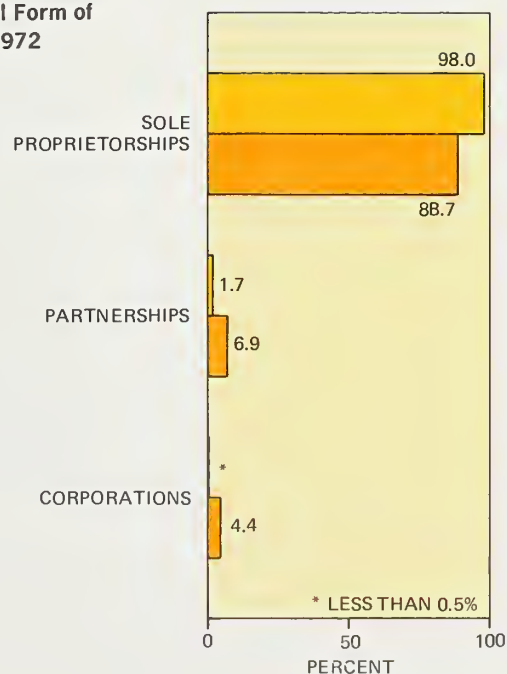
1972. About 2 percent were partnerships, which accounted for 6.9 percent of receipts. Corporations represented only 0.3 percent of all women-owned firms and 4.4 percent of receipts.



**Firms and Receipts for Firms Owned by Women, by Industry Division: 1972**



**Percent Distribution of Firms and Receipts for Firms Owned by Women, by Legal Form of Organization: 1972**



# notes & definitions

## NOTES

**Rounding**—Detailed data in the tables may not agree with totals because of independent rounding. Furthermore, calculations shown in the text, such as percent and absolute changes, are based on the unrounded figures and, therefore, may not agree with those derived from rounded figures in the table.

**Seasonal Adjustment**—Unless otherwise indicated, all data of less than annual frequency are seasonally adjusted by the source agency or exhibit no seasonal fluctuation.

**Survey and Sampling Error**—The data in this chartbook come from a variety of surveys and other sources. Data from sample surveys are subject to sampling error, and all the data are subject to possible nonsampling error due to nonresponse, reporting, and analysis error. For more detailed explanations of the sampling and nonsampling errors associated with each series, contact the appropriate source.

## DEFINITIONS

### Section I

### PEOPLE

#### World Population

**Less Developed Regions**—In accord with the United Nations classification, include the countries of Africa; Asia, excluding Japan; Latin America, excluding Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay; and Oceania, excluding Australia and New Zealand.

**More Developed Regions**—In accord with the United Nations classification, include the countries of Northern America and Europe, as well as Japan, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Australia, and New Zealand.

#### Population and Components of Change

In addition to data from the decennial censuses, estimates are based on statistics on births and deaths provided by the National Center for Health Statistics; statistics on immigration, provided by the Immigration and Naturalization Service; on civilian citizens abroad, provided by the Department of Defense and the Civil Service Commission; on movement between Puerto Rico and the U.S. mainland, provided by the Puerto Rico Planning Board; and on the Armed Forces, provided by the Department of Defense.

**Birth Rates**—Number of births in a year per thousand of the mid-year population.

#### Household & Family Characteristics

**Family**—A group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together.

**Household**—Consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit, including related family members and all unrelated persons who share the housing unit.

**Nonfamily household**—Consists of a household head who either lives alone or with unrelated persons only. The count of households excludes group quarters (noninstitutional living arrangements for groups of five or more persons unrelated to the person in charge).

#### Personal Income

Income received by all individuals in the economy from all sources.

**Distributive Industries**—Industries involved in the flow of goods and services from production to consumption, including buying, selling, advertising, transporting, etc.

**Wage and Salary Disbursements**—All employee earnings, including wages, salaries, bonuses, commissions, payments in kind, incentive payments and tips, paid to employees in a given period of time, regardless of when earned.

#### Federal Individual Income Tax Returns

**Adjusted Gross Income**—This amount is the result of reducing gross income from all sources subject to tax by adjustments such as ordinary and necessary expenses of operating a trade or business and the deductible half of the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss.

**Average Federal Individual Income Tax**—Federal individual income tax represents income tax liability after credits reported on individual income tax returns. In addition, beginning with 1970, additional tax for tax preferences ("minimum tax") is included. Also in 1970, a tax surcharge (amounting to 2.5 percent) is included. Average tax was based on the number of returns with tax.

**Nontaxable Returns**—Taxability or nontaxability was determined by the presence or absence of income tax liability after credits or additional tax for tax preferences ("minimum tax") beginning with 1970. Many returns showed a liability for self-employment tax, tax from recomputing prior-year investment credit, or social security taxes on tip income; however, these taxes were disregarded for purpose of this classification. The 1-year tax rebate in effect for 1974 returns was also disregarded for this classification.

**Year**—This represents the year in which the income was earned, not the year in which the tax return was filed.

#### **International Unemployment**

Quarterly and monthly figures for France, Germany, and the United Kingdom are calculated by applying annual adjustment factors to current published data and, therefore, should be viewed as only approximate indicators of unemployment under United States concepts. Published data for Canada and Japan require little or no adjustment.

#### **Employment and Unemployment**

**Civilian Labor Force**—All civilians 16 years old and over who were employed or unemployed during a specified week.

**Employed Persons**—Persons who did any work for pay or profit, worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family enterprise, or who were temporarily absent from their jobs for noneconomic reasons.

**Unemployed Persons**—Persons not working but available and looking for work, on layoff from a job, or waiting to report to a new job.

#### **Special Feature**

### **THE ELDERLY**

**Native of Native Parentage**—A person born in the United States, both of whose parents were also born in the United States.

**Native of Foreign or Mixed Parentage**—A person born in the United States, one or both of whose parents were born outside of the United States.

**Low-Income (Poverty) Level**—Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being above or below the low-income or poverty level using the poverty index adopted by a Federal inter-agency committee in 1969, based on the Department of Agriculture 1961 Economy Food Plan.

**Personal Larceny**—Theft of personal property or cash, either with contact (but without force or threat of force) or without contact between victim and offender.

**Burglary—Breaking or entering**—Housebreaking, safecracking, or any breaking or unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft. Includes attempted forcible entry.

**Household Larceny**—The unlawful taking or stealing of property or articles without the use of force, violence or fraud.

**Motor Vehicle Theft**—The unlawful taking or stealing of a motor vehicle, including attempts.

#### **Section II**

### **COMMUNITY**

#### **Public Employment**

**Full-time Equivalent Employee**—The total number of employees discounted by applying average full-time earning rates.

This is calculated by dividing the total payroll (full-time plus part-time) by the full-time payroll and multiplying this by the number of full-time employees.

#### **Earned Degrees Conferred**

The survey includes all degrees granted (except honorary) by all institutions in the aggregate United States that are identified as degree granting by the *Education Directory, Higher Education*. Data for 1974-75 cover 1,819 institutional units. The present classification of discipline specialties was adopted in 1970.



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NOTES & DEFINITIONS— *Continued*

## Section III

**ECONOMY****Gross National Product****Personal Consumption**

**Expenditures**—The market value of goods and services purchased at cost by individuals and nonprofit institutions or acquired by them as income in kind. Includes the rental value of owner-occupied dwellings, but not the purchases of dwellings.

**Services**—Intangible commodities such as medical care, haircuts, and other personal care; railway, bus, and air transportation; and the use of housing.

**Fixed Investment**—Additions to and replacements of private capital brought about through net acquisitions by businesses and nonprofit institutions of durable equipment and structures for business and residential purposes.

**Nonresidential Fixed Investment**—Includes capital expenditures by the business sector, and nonprofit institutions for (1) new and replacement construction (e.g., buildings, stores, and warehouses) and (2) producers' durable equipment (e.g., machinery, office equipment, and motor vehicles).

**Change in Business Inventories**

The value of the increase or decrease in the physical stock of goods held by the business sector valued in current period prices.

**Corporate Profits****Profits From Current**

**Production**—Before-tax profits of corporations organized for profit adjusted to remove the effect of inventory profits; this is further adjusted to correct tax-return depreciation to reflect current replacement costs and differences between depreciation formulas allowable under the tax laws and actual service life.

**Undistributed Profits**—The portion of a corporation's profit remaining after taxes and dividends are paid.

**Indirect Business Tax and Nontax Accruals**—Tax liabilities paid by business, other than employer contributions for social insurance and corporate income taxes. Sales taxes, excise taxes, and real property taxes paid by businesses are the principal types of indirect taxes.

**Composite Index of Leading Indicators**

A combined index of 12 indicators of specialized economic activities that usually record business-cycle peaks and troughs ahead of current general economic activity, thus providing an indication of the general direction of future shifts in business activity.

**Industrial Production**

**Industrial Production Index**—Measures average changes in the physical volume of output produced by the Nation's factories, mines, and generating plants.

**Major Market Groupings**—Groupings of industries to reflect the end uses (or primary customers) to which the goods are put.

**Capacity Utilization**

Actual output divided by capacity output. Capacity output is the maximum amount of output that can be produced during a given time with existing plant and equipment.

**Manufacturing and Trade Sales and Inventories**

**Inventory-to-Sales Ratio**—Indicates the number of months supply of goods on hand at the current rate of sales. The respective ratios are derived by dividing the value of inventories at the end of a given period by the value of sales during the same period.

**Advance Retail Sales—July**

**General Merchandise Group With Nonstores**—Includes department stores, variety stores, general stores, and those selling general merchandise by mail and vending machine.

**Value of New Construction**

**Value of New Construction Put in Place**—Measures the estimated value of both private and public construction activity, including additions and alterations of existing structures. The estimates are intended to represent value of construction installed or erected during a given time period and cover the cost of labor and materials, as well as the cost of architectural and engineering fees, charges for equipment and overhead, and profit on construction operations.

**Consumer Price Index**

Measures average changes in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services bought by urban wage earners and clerical workers. It is based on prices of about 400 items obtained in urban portions of 39 major statistical areas and 17 smaller cities, chosen to represent all urban areas in the United States.

**Wholesale Price Index**

Measures average changes in prices of commodities sold in large quantities by producers in primary markets in the United States. The index is based on a sample of about 2,700 commodities selected to represent the movement of prices of all commodities produced.

**Agricultural Prices****Ratio of Index of Prices Received by Farmers to Index of Prices Paid—**

Measures the purchasing power of products sold by farmers compared to their purchasing power in the base period. Above 100, products sold by farmers have an average per-unit purchasing power higher than in the base period. Below 100, the average per-unit purchasing power of commodities sold by farmers is less than in the base period. It is a price comparison, not a measure of cost, standard of living, or income parity.

**Federal Government Receipts and Expenditures**

**Federal Government Purchases of Goods and Services—**Total Federal Government purchases for national defense and for nondefense purposes.

**Federal Government Transfer Payments—**Income flows that represent a change in the distribution of national wealth. The primary components of Federal Government transfer payments are Social Security benefits and veterans' pensions.

**Corporate Profits Tax Accruals—**Tax liabilities of corporations recorded on an accrual basis, i.e., the tax liabilities are assigned to the period when the profits are earned, rather than the period when the taxes are actually paid to the Internal Revenue Service or State governments.

**Indirect Business Tax and Nontax Accruals—**Tax liabilities paid by business, other than employer contributions for social insurance and corporate income taxes. Sales taxes, excise taxes, and real property taxes paid by businesses are the principal types of indirect taxes.

## Section IV

**OTHER TRENDS****Public Use of National Parks**

**Visitation—**The entry of any person, except National Park Service personnel, onto lands or waters administered by the National Park Service.

**Management Categories (Natural, Historical, Recreational)—**Classifications of parks for which management policies have been promulgated by the National Park Service. National Capital Parks is an urban park system not truly comparable with the individual parks of the National Park System, and thus managed separately.

**Drug Abuse**

Nonmedical use of a substance for the following reasons: **Psychic effects, dependence, or suicide attempt (or gesture).** Nonmedical use means (1) use of prescription drugs in a manner inconsistent with accepted medical practice, (2) use of over-the-counter drugs contrary to approved labeling, (3) use of any substance—heroin, marijuana glue, aerosols, etc.—for the reasons cited above.

**Drug Abuse Related Death—**

(1) any death involving a drug "overdose" where a toxic level is found or suspected, (2) any death where the drug usage is a contributory factor, but not the sole cause, i.e., accidents, diseased state, etc.

**Episode—**Contact made by a person to a facility (crisis center, hospital emergency room, medical examiner).

**Mention—**Report of a drug associated with a given episode. As many as six drugs can be mentioned per episode.

## Section I

## PEOPLE

## WORLD POPULATION

U.S. Department of Commerce,  
Bureau of the Census, Inter-  
national Statistical Programs  
Center, *World Population:*  
1975, ISP-WP-75

Contact:

Carol Van Horn 301-763-2839

## POPULATION:

## COMPONENTS OF CHANGE

U.S. Department of Commerce,  
Bureau of the Census, *Current  
Population Reports*, Series  
P-25, Nos. 632 and 635

Contact:

Jennifer Peck 301-763-5184

HOUSEHOLD AND  
FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

U.S. Department of Commerce,  
Bureau of the Census, *Current  
Population Reports*, 1960 and  
1970 data: Series P-20,  
Nos. 266 and 282; 1976 data:  
not yet published

Contact:

Arthur Norton 301-763-5189

## PERSONAL INCOME

U.S. Department of Commerce,  
Bureau of Economic Analysis,  
*Survey of Current Business*

Contact:

Pauline M. Cypert  
202-523-0832

FEDERAL INDIVIDUAL  
INCOME TAX RETURNS

U.S. Department of the  
Treasury, Internal Revenue  
Service, *Preliminary Report,  
Statistics of Income—1974,  
Individual Income Tax Returns.*

Other selected data:

U.S. Department of the  
Treasury, Internal Revenue  
Service, *Statistics of Income,  
Individual Income Tax Returns,*  
Selected Years

Contact:

Jack Blacksin 202-964-6111

PUBLIC INCOME-  
MAINTENANCE PROGRAMS

U.S. Department of Health,  
Education, and Welfare, Social  
Security Administration,  
*Social Security Bulletin* and  
*Annual Statistical Supplement*  
1973

Contact:

Alfred Skolnik 202-673-5765

HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING  
FOOD STAMPS

U.S. Department of Commerce,  
Bureau of the Census, *Current  
Population Reports*, "Charac-  
teristics of Households  
Purchasing Food Stamps,"  
Series P-23, No. 61

Contact:

John Coder 301-763-5060

INTERNATIONAL  
UNEMPLOYMENT

U.S. Department of Labor,  
Bureau of Labor Statistics,  
unpublished data derived from  
labor force surveys

Contact:

Constance Sorrentino  
202-523-9301

EMPLOYMENT AND  
UNEMPLOYMENT

U.S. Department of Labor,  
Bureau of Labor Statistics,  
*The Employment Situation*

Contact:

John Bregger 202-523-1944

HEALTH—AMBULATORY  
CARE

U.S. Department of Health,  
Education, and Welfare,  
National Center for Health  
Statistics, *Monthly Vital  
Statistics Reports*, "National  
Ambulatory Medical Care Survey  
of Visits to General and  
Family Physicians, January  
1974-December 1974," Vol. 25,  
No. 2, Supplement (2)

Contact:

Sandra Surber Smith  
301-443-1200

## Special Feature

## THE ELDERLY

Compiled from:

U.S. Department of Commerce,  
Bureau of the Census, *Current  
Population Reports*, Series  
P-23, No. 57, "Social and  
Economic Characteristics of  
the Older Population: 1974"

Contact:

Elmore J. Seraile  
301-763-7571

and

*Current Population Reports*,  
Series P-23, No. 59, "Demo-  
graphic Aspects of Aging and  
the Older Population in the  
United States"

Contact:

Jacob S. Siegal  
301-763-5784

Additional Sources:

Department of Transportation,  
Federal Highway Administration,  
*Drivers Licenses: 1974*

Contact:

Doris Groff Velona  
202-426-4138

Veterans Administration,  
*Annual Report: 1975*

Contact:

Robert Schultz 202-389-3677

## Section II

## COMMUNITY

METROPOLITAN AREA  
RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION

U.S. Department of Commerce,  
Bureau of the Census, *New  
Residential Construction in  
Selected Standard Metropolitan  
Statistical Areas*, Series C-21

Contact:

William K. Mittendorf  
301-763-7314

and

*Population Estimates and  
Projections*, Series P-25

Contact:

Marianne Roberts  
301-763-5313

## HOUSING VACANCIES

U.S. Department of Commerce,  
Bureau of the Census, *Current  
Housing Reports*, Series H-111,  
No. 76-2

Contact:

Paul Harple 301-763-2880

## BLACK ELECTED OFFICIALS

Joint Center for Political  
Studies, *National Roster of  
Black Elected Officials: 1976*,  
Vol. 6, July 1976

Contact:

Jean Fox 202-638-4477

## PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

U.S. Department of Commerce,  
Bureau of the Census, *City  
Government Employment in 1975*,  
GE 75, No. 2, and  
*Local Government  
Employment in Selected  
Metropolitan Areas  
and Large Counties: 1975*,

GE 75, No. 3

Contact:

Alan V. Stevens  
301-763-2899

## MENTAL HEALTH

U.S. Department of Health,  
Education, and Welfare,  
National Institute of Mental  
Health, Division of Biometry  
and Epidemiology, Survey and  
Reports Branch, various  
publications

Contact:

Dr. Richard W. Redick  
301-443-3343

## EDUCATION—EARNED

## DEGREES CONFERRED

U.S. Department of Health,  
Education, and Welfare,  
National Center for Education  
Statistics, *Earned Degrees  
Conferred: 1974-1975, Summary  
Data*, and prepublication data

Contact:

Curtis O. Baker  
202-245-8392



## Section III

**ECONOMY****GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**

U.S. Department of Commerce,  
Bureau of Economic Analysis,  
*Survey of Current Business*  
Contact:  
Leo Bernstein 202-523-0824

**CORPORATE PROFITS**

U.S. Department of Commerce,  
Bureau of Economic Analysis,  
*Survey of Current Business*  
Contact:  
Jacqueline Bauman  
202-523-0833

**BUSINESS CONDITIONS INDICATORS**

U.S. Department of Commerce,  
Bureau of Economic Analysis,  
*Business Conditions Digest*  
Contact:  
Feliks Tamm 301-763-7614

**INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION**

Board of Governors of the  
Federal Reserve System,  
*Federal Reserve Bulletin*, and  
*Industrial Production*  
Statistical Release G-12.3  
Contact:  
Joan Hosley 202-452-2476

**CAPACITY UTILIZATION OF MATERIALS**

Board of Governors of the  
Federal Reserve System,  
*Federal Reserve Bulletin* and  
*Industrial Production*,  
Statistical Release G-12.3  
Contact:  
Larry Forest 202-452-2469

**MANUFACTURERS' SHIPMENTS AND ORDERS**

U.S. Department of Commerce,  
Bureau of the Census, *Current Industrial Reports*, "Manu-  
facturers' Shipments,  
Inventories, and Orders,"  
Series M3-1  
Contact:  
William Menth 301-763-2502

**MANUFACTURING AND TRADE SALES AND INVENTORIES**

U.S. Department of Commerce,  
Bureau of Economic Analysis,  
*Survey of Current Business*  
Contact:  
Teresa L. Weadock  
202-523-0782

**ADVANCE RETAIL SALES**

U.S. Department of Commerce,  
Bureau of the Census, *Advance Monthly Retail Trade Report*  
Contact:  
Irving True 301-763-7660

**AVERAGE RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION TIME**

U.S. Department of Commerce,  
Bureau of the Census, *Housing Starts*, Series C-20  
Contact:  
William K. Mittendorf  
301-763-7314

**HOUSING STARTS AND PERMITS**

U.S. Department of Commerce,  
Bureau of the Census,  
*Housing Starts*, Series C-20  
Contact:  
William K. Mittendorf  
301-763-7314

**VALUE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION**

U.S. Department of Commerce,  
Bureau of the Census,  
*Value of New Construction Put in Place*, Series C-30  
Contact:  
Allan Meyer 301-763-5717

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX**

U.S. Department of Labor,  
Bureau of Labor Statistics,  
*The Consumer Price Index*  
Contact:  
Ken Dalton 202-523-1182

**WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX**

U.S. Department of Labor,  
Bureau of Labor Statistics,  
*Wholesale Price Index*  
Contact:  
K. Hoyle 202-523-1913

**AGRICULTURAL PRICES**

U.S. Department of Agricul-  
ture, Crop Reporting Board,  
*Agricultural Prices*  
Contact:  
J. L. Olson 202-447-3570

**PRODUCTIVITY AND LABOR COSTS**

U.S. Department of Labor,  
Bureau of Labor Statistics,  
*Productivity and Costs in the Private Business Sector*  
Contact:  
L. Fulco 202-523-9261

**WORLD TRADE**

International Monetary Fund,  
Bureau of Statistics,  
*International Financial Sta-  
tistics*  
Contact:  
Earl Hicks 202-477-2963

**EXPORTS AND IMPORTS**

U.S. Department of Commerce,  
Bureau of the Census, *High-  
lights of Exports and Imports*,  
FT-990  
Contact:  
Harold Blyweiss  
301-763-7776

**FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES**

U.S. Department of Commerce,  
Bureau of Economic Analysis,  
*Survey of Current Business*  
Contact:  
David Dobbs 202-523-0885

**CONSUMER INSTALLMENT CREDIT**

Board of Governors of the  
Federal Reserve System,  
*Consumer Credit*, Statistical  
Release G-19  
Contact:  
Reba Driver 202-452-2458

## Section IV

**OTHER TRENDS****PUBLIC USE****OF NATIONAL PARKS**

Department of the Interior,  
National Park Service, *Public Use of the National Park System*, Calendar Year Report: 1975  
Contact:  
Neil Newton  
202-523-5270

**PATENT ACTIVITY**

U.S. Department of Commerce,  
Patent and Trademark Office,  
unpublished data, *U.S. Department of Commerce News-PAT 76-8, Technology Assessment and Forecast-6th Report*  
Contact:  
Dr. John Terapane  
703-557-3875

**DRUG ABUSE**

U.S. Department of Justice,  
Drug Enforcement Administra-  
tion and U.S. Department of  
Health, Education, and Welfare,  
National Institute on Drug  
Abuse, *Project Dawn III*  
Contact:  
Dr. Philip Person  
301-443-2104

**ENERGY USE IN****MANUFACTURING**

U.S. Department of Commerce,  
Bureau of the Census, *Fuels and Electric Energy Consumed*, M74(AS) - 4.2  
Contact:  
John McNamee 301-763-5938

**WOMEN-OWNED BUSINESSES**

U.S. Department of Commerce,  
Bureau of the Census, Office  
of Minority Business Enter-  
prise, *Women-Owned Businesses*, 1972  
Contact:  
Cotty Smith 301-763-7690

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JULY  
1976

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STATUS also provides listings of sources for the materials presented. This enables readers needing more detailed data to follow up directly with the source agencies. STATUS contains a final section on notes and definitions. This section briefly describes caveats associated with the data, and defines the major terms or headings used in the charts.

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